FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD COMMENTS ON ARAB SOLIDARITY

JN203032Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 20 August--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad has ruled out the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference soon because the differences among the Arab states have not been resolved. In a statement to ENA on arrival in Abu Dhabi today, the secretary general said that for an Arab summit to succeed, sufficient preparations must be made. The secretary general added: We are going ahead with plans to prepare for such a summit, but we have not yet prepared enough for this conference. What we have achieved so far would not guarantee its success if it were held.

On the possibility of holding a summit including the Arab states which are members of the Arab Solidarity Committee, Mahmud Riyad said that the Solidarity Committee has not yet issued a call to this effect. He added that this is left to President Numayri to decide because he is the chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee and can fix the date and venue of such a conference. The secretary said that the efforts being made by certain Arab states to forge Arab solidarity come at the direction of the Arab Solidarity Committee. He added that these efforts are the result of a decision by the committee made at its meetings in Khartoum and are a useful factor because the issue is pan-Arab. He said that we are all endeavoring to reach a minimum amount of understanding or at least follow a reasonable path to reach such an understanding.

Riyad expressed the hope that the Arab League Council will decide to hold its meetings in different Arab states. Riyad was speaking about the coming Arab League meeting which will be held in Khartoum and which, he said, is welcomed by all. Mr Riyad said that Sudan's call for holding these meetings in Khartoum was aimed at insuring the attendance of all member states. Mr Riyad added that he had not received enough responses from the Arab states regarding these meetings. Mr Riyad said that the venue of the conference is not very important. What is urgent, he said, is what is to be done at this critical stage, which demands unity of Arab ranks in the face of an enemy who is becoming more intransigent and reluctant to meet the minimum Arab demands, namely withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL TO MEET IN DAMASCUS 22 AUGUST

JN211936Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Mr Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said today that the PLO Central Council will meet in Damascus tomorrow evening.

Group To Boycott

JN221010Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 22 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 22 August--A responsible source of the Palestinian rejectionist front has stated that the front will not attend the PLO Central Council meetings scheduled to begin in Damascus today. In a statement to INA here, the source said that the front will adhere to its previous position boycotting these meetings. The source added that so far there is no adequate justification to end this boycott. It will be recalled that the Palestinian factions which are members of the rejectionist front are asking the council to reject any settlement of the Palestinian issue based on Resolutions 242 and 338.

## KUWAIT

### KUWAIT AGREES IN PRINCIPLE TO ATTEND ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

LD192022Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah saw Mahmud Riyad, secretary general of the Arab League, at noon today. Riyad arrived in Kuwait last night from Baghdad and is on a tour to several Arab states. After the meeting, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said in a statement to the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that Kuwait agrees in principle to attend the meeting of the Arab League Council in Khartoum on 22 September. He said that the General Secretariat of the Arab League will be officially notified of Kuwait's attitude within a few days.

For his part, Mr Riyad said that he had reviewed with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the Arab situation in general, current Arab differences and the situation in Lebanon. He said that the invitation to attend the meeting of the Arab League Council in Khartoum, and what should be done during the meeting, if it is held, were discussed in detail. He said that only three Arab states apart from the host country, Sudan, had so far agreed to attend the Khartoum conference. He said that Kuwait and the other Arab countries had agreed to attend in principle. He added that he had discussed the extremely serious situation in Lebanon with Shaykn Sabah al-Ahmad. In reply to a question about the significance of the Camp David summit to the Arab League meeting, Mahmud Riyad said that the Arabs had one clear, frank demand. Anything that runs counter to it will be far removed from the Arab consesus. He added that if the United States failed to secure the success of the summit scheduled for early September, the results would reflect on American policy and on conditions in the area in general.

### FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES OPEC ASSISTANCE, DOLLAR CRISIS

AU171216Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 78 p 1, 4 AU

[Report on interview which Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, granted to TANJUG correspondent Hajrudin Somun--no place or date given]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 13 August--It is necessary to develop broad activity in many fields in order to realize the successful agreements of the Belgrade conference, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview with TANJUG correspondent Hajrudin Somun. The Kuwaiti foreign minister stressed that the Belgrade meeting was characterized by openness and an emphasis on the necessity of implementing the principles of nonalinement in order to preserve the independence and sovereignty of every participating country and to reduce tension in the world.

Characteristics

Regarding economic trends, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister believes that priority should be given to the current struggle to establish a new international economic system. In this connection, he stressed certain characteristics: On the one hand, the North-South negotiations in Paris ended in failure and, on the other hand, the role of the OPEC member-countries within the framework of assistance and cooperation to the developing countries has been increased.

In this connection, he mentioned--as he announced at the Belgrade conference--that a special OPEC fund of $1 billion was established to provide assistance for the developing countries, and another fund for agricultural development was established in which the OPEC member-countries and the industrial countries both invested $1 billion. On the basis of the recommendations of the Arab-African summit meeting in Cairo last year, the Arab countries allocated $1.57 billion for Africa's economic development.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister also pointed to the dollar crisis which is causing great losses to the oil producers. He also pointed to the crisis of the pound sterling, which had to be helped by the International Monetary Fund. Commenting on the previous freezing of oil prices on several occasions, Sheikh Sabah said that, "Thus the OPEC member-countries are, in fact, participating in curing the world financial and economic situation, particularly in the Western industrial countries."

## SAUDI ARABIA

### MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ADOPTS DECISION ON EXPORTING

LD220900Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2250 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At its meeting this evening under the chairmanship of his royal highness, the Amir 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, the Council of Ministers approved the adoption of the principle of free exporting with regard to all goods including agricultural goods.

Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated that if for emergency and extraordinary reasons a ban is placed on the exporting of locally-manufactured or locally produced goods, or if [word indistinct] the reexporting of a commodity, then this shall be carried out with the approval of a ministerial committee set up for this purpose.

The Council of Ministers adopted this decision after discussing reports submitted by the minister of finance and national economy and the minister of agriculture and water.

The information minister stated that the council has decided to apply the civil service law and regulations to all government establishments, except the Saudi Airlines establishment, this in view of its commercial nature. The question of transforming the establishment into a public company and changing its organizational framework will be completed after a study.

### MEDIA COMMENT ON UPCOMING CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD191022Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Saudi newspapers today have expressed their doubts about the outcome of the Camp David meeting in light of the Israeli policy which has not changed until now and which is being confirmed by reports arriving from the occupied Jerusalem.

Under the headline "Begin, Challenging Whom?" AR-RIYADH writes: Menahem Begin, prime minister of the Israeli enemy, by his recent actions is placing himself face to face with the American President, Jimmy Carter. The paper wonders if Begin is up to the caliber of this confrontation or an equal to it. The paper has pointed out the American President's concern for the conference to succeed and his emphasis that in the event of its failure the region will be exposed to a new conflict. It has also underscored Begin's declaration--issued in the midst of this enthusiasm and movement--that he is not going to alter his posture and that he will not put forward any new plan at Camp David.

AR-RIYADH has deduced from all this that Israel's posture vis-a-vis the forthcoming tripartite meeting is the same intransigent and hardened posture which it has held at previous meetings. At the end of its commentary, the paper stresses that it is Carter's responsibility, as the one who made the latest initiative, to bring common sense back to Begin.

From another angle of the question AL-BILAD says: It is not important to bless the Camp David summit initiative or to reject it. It is important though, that we let the party directly concerned with the crisis be aware of the significance of this step and the real attitude in the region vis-a-vis the issue and the peace efforts as a whole. The paper adds that the purpose of Arab participation in peace efforts is to seek the restoration of Arab rights to its people, the guarantee of the Palestinian people's rights and the return of the occupied Arab territories. The paper stresses that it is for this reason that the Arabs have agreed to deal with the peace efforts and for this reason they are interested in seeing that the Arab position remains just as important as the success of the peace initiatives appears to be.

## UAE

### ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD LEAVES ABU DHABI, MAKES STATEMENT

JN211049Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0832 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 August--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad left Abu Dhabi this morning for San'a' ending a 1-day visit to the UAE. Riyad is currently touring a number of Arab countries. During the visit, Riyad met with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and several senior UAE officials.

The Arab League secretary general had earlier visited Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait. Following his North Yemen visit, Riyad will leave for (Khartoum).

Riyad stated that he does not believe any definite decisions will result from his tour of Arab countries under the present circumstances the Arab nation is passing through. However, he said, viewpoints were exchanged making it possible for identical positions to be adopted on issues of interest to the Arab nation.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY today, Riyad said that the consultation he held dealt with what could be achieved during the next months in case the Camp David meeting fails. He added that it is impermissible to base our decisions on speculations and that the Arabs should have more than one solution and plan ready for the positions for or against the Arabs' interests which might result from this meeting.

Mahmud Riyad explained that the Arab nation's course is clear and its position of not relinquishing one inch of Arab land to Israel is known.

## YEMEN--PDRY

### PRIME MINISTER ISMA'IL RECEIVES CUBAN CP DELEGATION

LD211320Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, last night received the Cuban Communist Party delegation currently visiting the PDRY at the invitation of the UPONF Central Committee.

Welcoming the delegates at the meeting, the brother secretary general assured them that their visit to Democratic Yemen marks the culmination of the firm relations between the UPONF and the Cuban Communist Party on the one hand and the two friendly peoples on the other.

The delegates expressed the conviction that the UPONF and the people of Democratic Yemen are determined to proceed along the path of progress toward the building of the new Vanguard Party, which is a basic condition for the winning of further victories and the building of their new life.

The Cuban Communist Party delegation arrived in Democratic Yemen last week.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES SOVIET ADMIRAL

LD211837Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, received this afternoon in his office Comrade Vice Admiral N.Y. Yasakov, commander of the Soviet ships currently making a friendly visit to the port of Aden.

The meeting was attended by brother Lt Col Husayn Amjald, commander of the naval forces, and Comrade Vladimir Koboshkin, the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

YEMEN--YAR

ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD CONFERS WITH SALIH, DEPARTS SAN'A'

JN212131Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at the Presidential Palace today Mr Mahmud Riyad, secretary general of the Arab League, who arrived in Sin'a' this morning from Abu Dhabi. Mr Riyad explained to the president the nature of his current tour of some Arab states, including the confrontation states and the member states of the Arab Solidarity Committee. The president assured Mr Riyadh of the YAR's concern and desire that the spirit of cooperation and understanding prevail among the Arab states so as to enable the Arab nation to remain united in facing threats and challenges. The president said that the YAR is ready to take part in any Arab meeting at any level and will always extend its unstinted support to the secretary general's endeavors. The meeting, which lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours, was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abdallah al-Asnaj and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ibrahim al-Kitti.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, Mr Riyad said that his talks with the president had been useful and positive and that he was very pleased with his meeting with the president. The secretary general said: I reviewed with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih the current Arab issues and Arab differences which are still ripe in most of the Arab region. I also discussed with him all possible ways to contain these differences.

The Arab League secretary general said that the talks also dealt with the coming Arab League Council meetings, the issues which will be discussed during these meetings and the efforts to achieve Arab solidarity, especially since the YAR is an active member of the Arab Solidarity Committee and has offered many initiatives for the sake of the unity of the Arab ranks.

Concluding his statement, the secretary general said: We agreed to continue the work to achieve this humanitarian goal, namely, the unity of Arab views.

This afternoon the Arab League secretary general left San'a' and was seen off at the airport by the foreign minister, the Foreign Ministry under secretary and the chief of protocol in the ministry.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon arrival in San'a' today, the Arab League secretary general said: The aim of my visit to the YAR is to hold talks with the member states of the Arab Solidarity Committee and some Arab confrontation states in order to follow up the work of the Arab Solidarity Committee for the sake of Arab reconciliation and to exchange views on current issues, on the existing Arab differences and also on the difficulties besetting Lebanon. The visit is also aimed at discussing issues to be dealt with in the coming Arab League session. The secretary general said that Sudan has already called for the holding of this session in Khartoum on 12 September.

The Arab League secretary general spoke about the YAR's call for an Arab summit conference and said the call is still valid and only the contacts with the Arab states and the fixing of a suitable date for the conference remain. He said that the YAR takes this stand for the service of the Arab nation and not for a meeting that would end in failure or Arab quarrels. The Arab Solidarity Committee is currently working to overcome the present difficulties in laying the groundwork for the suggested summit.

The secretary general was asked about the action taken by the Arab League in informing the Arab states about the YAR's complaint that its territorial waters had been violated by the ruling clique in Aden, and the YAR's call on the Arab League to inform the Arab states about the court sentence passed on the criminal 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim and the YAR's demand that he be handed over to the YAR Government as stipulated by international laws and conventions. The Arab League secretary general replied: The Arab League has already informed the Arab states about these issues.

The secretary general was asked about the Arab League's decisions against the ruling clique in Aden after the assassination of the late President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi and whether the Arab states are committed to these decisions. The secretary said: These decisions passed by the Arab League Council were not imposed on anybody. The decisions were passed unanimously and, therefore, out of conviction by the member states. These decisions are valid and they are being implemented perfectly.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON SAUDI ARABIA VISIT

JN2120377Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Foreign Minister Brother 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY on the results of his latest visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia. He said: "The visit was in response to an invitation from Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to discuss the coming meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, to draw up the agenda for the Joint YAR-Saudi Coordination Council and to review issues of common concern. The two sides held talks. Attending the talks on the YAR side was our ambassador to fraternal Saudi Arabia, Hamud al-Jayfi. Attending the talks with Prince Faysal was Deputy Secretary of the Saudi Foreign Ministry 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri. The two sides agreed on joint moves within the framework of the Arab Solidarity Committee chaired by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri."

On the meetings of the joint YAR-Saudi coordination subcommittees, Al-Asnaj said that the date for the meetings will be set in October. The meetings are likely to be held in San'a'.

EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE, GANG REQUESTED

JN181900Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Aug 78 JN

[Text] An Interior Ministry official spokesman has announced that the YAR has officially informed the Arab governments and the Arab League of the full texts of the sentences passed by the Supreme State Security Court on fugitive 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim (ath-Thaqqaf) and his gang who have committed the crimes of killing, looting, robbery and highway brigandage against innocent citizens in the YAR.

Using direct diplomatic channels, the YAR has asked for the extradition of criminal 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim and his gang under the agreement on exchanging criminals (?concluded) by the Arab states within the framework of the Arab League.

The Interior Ministry official spokesman also announced that a number of governments have expressed their readiness to (?respond) to the YAR's (?just) request.

NATIONAL FRONT REFUTES STATEMENTS PUBLISHED ABROAD

JN201630Y Baghdad INA in English 1600 GMT 20 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 20 August--The Democratic National Front in the Yemen Arab Republic refuted statements made by some Yemeni elements living outside Yemen and attributed them to the front.

A front press release here today said these statements attributed to the front are treacherous acts by opportunist elements that have no relation with the front. The release added that its activity has been frozen since last April pending settlement of differences between some leaderships represented in the front with these elements.

The front stressed that it has no branch or representative abroad and the statements made in Paris and Beirut were treacherous and strange behavior which is aimed at striking the Yemen national front and sowing dispute among its parties in service of enemies who were dissatisfied with setting up the front in 1976.

MEDIA COMMENT ON POLICIES, CAMP DAVID MEETING

Begin Criticized

NC220840Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0625 GMT 22 Aug 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo's press editorials today deal with the Camp David summit conference, which is due to convene on 5 September in the United States and which will be attended by President as-Sadat, U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Under the heading "Begin and the Camp David Summit," the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Menahem Begin has begun to fight the Camp David battle in his own way and style, which nobody accepts. Begin does not view the Camp David tripartite summit as an opportunity for peace but an opportunity for bargaining or, more correctly, an extension of opportunities for bargaining which he has attempted to exploit since the Egyptian peace initiative. Begin does not view the expected summit meeting as a means for laying down arms and for thinking of a peaceful future for the area and the world but as an opportunity for taking up arms and striking blows.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: The day before yesterday, Begin attacked the United States and refused to acknowledge its role as a full partner in the peace talks. Begin has neither offered peace nor responded to Egypt's peace call, but he has offered a partial agreement which he thinks will gain something for Israel. He does not realize that any partial agreement will only complicate the problem further and increase tension in the area. This is because Egypt rejects any partial agreement and because those excluded from the agreement will not remain passive with regard to their usurped rights and land.

The paper affirms that if the United States really wants the Camp David meeting to succeed, it must realize that Begin has started off to the meeting in the wrong way.

On U.S. Role

NC210753Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 21 August--Commenting on the U.S. role at the Camp David conference, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the conference will be an opportunity which might not be repeated for the United States to play the role of a full partner, not merely that of a neutral observer, and to put all its cards on the negotiating table, including pressure, in order to arrive at a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The paper says that the military aid which the United States gave Israel during the last 30 years, totaling over $6 billion, resulted only in assisting Israel in waging four wars against the Arabs, in territorial expansion at the expense of Arab territory, and in depriving the Palestinian Arab people of their legitimate rights.

The paper stresses that the United States has many effective pressure cards. It adds that these cards include the military aid card, particularly since many U.S. circles are now criticizing the generosity of this aid to Israel when Israel feels no need to liberate the occupied Arab territory and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people.

On Begin's Warnings

LD211252Y Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once more Menahem Begin places obstacles and conditions in the way of the Camp David meetings even before they have convened and defines Israel's position in advance before the expected meeting. He affirms that on the whole Israeli policy has remained where it was and has not moved one step forward along the path of peace.

In a press statement the Israeli prime minister yesterday announced a number of warnings, which should have not been made at such a stage preceding the talks, so that all the parties would have the opportunity to trust the other parties and so that good intentions for seeking a just solution bringing peace and security to the area and its peoples would be established.

First, Menahem Begin has warned the United States against putting forward a U.S. peace plan at the Camp David summit, saying that the parties to the conflict alone should settle their conflict by themselves.

Second, the Israeli prime minister declared that he has many new ideas but he declines to reveal them prior to the Camp David meetings.

Third, Begin says that Israel has made no changes in the peace plan it put forward, although, as he put it, many of the points could be discussed.

These are the three prominent points in the press statement made by Menahem Begin, which he began by warning the United States against putting forward an American peace plan.

Regarding this first point, we feel that it is odd. Begin had agreed to U.S. participation as a principal party to the problem and to finding a solution for it. Furthermore, the United States issued the invitation for the Camp David meetings, which will be held on U.S. territory. Moreover, the Israeli prime minister knows well that the United States supplies Israel with all means of subsistance, be it money, arms, loans or aid.

It is odd for Begin to object to proposals or ideas that have not been put forward yet by a party which is supposed to have good intentions and is expected to submit proposals or ideas which would help the two other parties to find suitable solutions or bridge differences of opinion between them. For these and numerous other reasons, we were astonished by the warnings of Mr Begin and his rejection of all ideas or plans to be put forward by the United States at Camp David to create chances for peace in the Middle East.

The Israeli prime minister has also raised an important sensitive point: The parties to the conflict in the Middle East alone should settle their conflict by themselves. Here, too, it is odd for such an opinion to be expressed by Mr Begin himself; for Egypt gave him such an opportunity when it declared its unique initiative in November 1977, because it was confident that Israel, its leaders and commanders could appreciate the value of the initiative, rise to its level and sense it as a sincere call for a genuine peace, lasting peace and genuine security for the benefit of the peoples of the area after 25 years of wars which brought sufferings to these peoples. The Israeli prime minister knows well that Arab Egypt had given him one opportunity after another to reach a just, honorable solution for the Middle East problem. But he has always let such opportunities slip from his hands, thus exposing the area and its peoples to real dangers obstructing the course of peace.

Now we move to the second point in Begin's statements. This is the point in which he declares that he has numerous new ideas but declines to reveal them before the Camp David meetings. While we acknowledge his right to refuse to reveal his new ideas at present, we link this point with his statements that Israel has made no changes in its peace plan. We wonder whether there is not a conflict between the two points. How can the Israeli prime minister have numerous new ideas, while he affirms that Israel has made no changes in the peace plan it had put forward--a plan which Egypt rejected because it fails to take into consideration the cause of the Palestinian people and bestows a character of legitimacy on occupation and aggression.

Once more, we affirm that all the parties must realize the sensitivity and seriousness of the stage and go to Camp David convinced of the need for just peace, legitimate rights, security and full peace for the area and its people. Otherwise, there is no point at all in raising the world's hopes for peace, security and stability without providing all the necessary guarantees.

On Egypt's Position

NC191242Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1212 GMT 19 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 August--The Cairo daily AL-JUMHURIYAH reports today that the Egyptian position at the Camp David discussions will be based on two main documents. These documents are the text of the declaration of principles which Egypt submitted during the discussions of the Political Committee in Jerusalem last January and the six-point plan on withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and on security arrangements.

The paper adds that during the contacts which dealt with the U.S. position and the method of action at the Camp David summit meeting, Washington told Cairo that President Carter is prepared to dedicate all his time and efforts for up to 10 days to agree on the framework which would govern the negotiations on a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. President as-Sadat expressed his readiness to give all the time necessary to discuss matters fully and insure the success of the discussions.

Regarding the arrangements for President as-Sadat's visit to Camp David, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Hasan Kamil, the chief of the president's office, will fly to Washington in the next few days together with a team of experts and technicians to make these arrangements. He will return to Cairo before the departure of President as-Sadat, who will arrive in Camp David on 5 September to join the official delegation to the conference.

Washington has informed Egypt and Israel that the official delegation of each country which will stay in Camp David will include eight members.

The paper says that in addition to the official delegation, the Egyptian delegation will include a number of experts in political, legal and Middle East affairs.

On Summit Aims

NC190809Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Aug 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses the fact that the overall aim of the Camp David summit conference must be to approve a peace program and not just to draw up a framework for peace.

The paper points out that the efforts in the Camp David conference must not be confined to drawing up a general framework for peace. Israel will seek to exploit the generalizations and perhaps the ambiguities of such a framework to hinder the peace efforts once again, by putting forward demands which it knows are unacceptable and unreasonable because they contradict the principle of Arab sovereignty over all Arab territory. Egypt will not compromise about this principle and will not agree to it being raised for discussion.

The paper maintains that even now, though Israel is going to the Camp David conference, it is placing obstacles that will torpedo the conference and prevent it from carrying out its mission. This could lead to a new war in the Middle East, as U.S. President Carter said in his press conference the day before yesterday. President Carter's recognition of this fact gives hope that serious efforts will be made at the Camp David conference to make it succeed in its aim of drawing up a peace program. Such a program would make it possible for the Middle East and the whole world to avoid the dangers inherent in the failure of the conference, which can only be war and fighting as a legitimate means for the Arabs to achieve their rights and liberate their territories.

AMMAN AD-DUSTUR: MAMDUH SALIM TO RESIGN

JN211225Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Aug 78 pp 1, 17 JN

[Excerpt] Cairo--AD-DUSTUR office--It has become imminent that Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will ask Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to form a new Egyptian Government to succeed the government of Mamduh Salim, leader of the Egyptian Socialist Party.

Well-informed sources in Cairo expect that President as-Sadat will carry out a cabinet reshuffle soon after his return from the Camp David conference scheduled to be held on 5 September.

The sources add that Mamduh Salim will probably be given another prominent post.

SNA Reports

LD211325Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug--Informed sources in Cairo have stated that Prime Minister Mamduh Salim has tendered his resignation. It has been learned that President Anwar as-Sadat has refused to accept the resignation at present. According to these sources, the reason for Mamduh Salim's resignation is the movement of a large number of members of the Egypt party, which he heads, to the National Democratic Party, which President as-Sadat has founded recently.

AFP: Sources Deny Reports

OW211200Y Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, Aug 21 (AFP)--Sources close to Egyptian Premier Mamduh Salim today categorically denied press reports that Mr Salim had offered his resignation to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

The same sources said that Mr Salim was "working as usual in his office" and they described as "lies" the resignation report that appeared in AL-AHRAR, the weekly of the minority "Socialist Liberal" opposition party, earlier today.

According to AL-AHRAR, Mr Salim told the Political Bureau of his Arab Socialist Misr Party last week that he planned to resign and leave politics altogether. It said his decision followed Mr as-Sadat's moves to found a new political party to be called National Democrat.

Mr Salim has led the Misr party since its creation two years ago, and the paper said that the decision followed a massive movement by Misr deputies, who form 82 percent of the Egyptian parliament, to join the new party. Well-informed sources close to the leaders of the Misr party said that the question of Mr Salim's resignation was not raised at the Political Bureau meeting. The same sources added that the matter was raised during the last National Security Council meeting, when Mr Salim asked President as-Sadat about his future, given the exodus of Misr deputies to Mr as-Sadat's new National Democrat Party. President as-Sadat replied that Mr Salim would continue in office until further notice.

Official Denial Issued

NC2212119Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2114 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 August--An official spokesman has stated that the reports which were published today on Prime Minister Mamduh Salim's resignation are absolutely untrue.

MUSTAFA AMIN REPORTEDLY BANNED FROM WRITING

NC2017134Y Cairo DPA in Arabic 1702 GMT 20 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 August--Mustafa Amin, a leading political commentator in Egypt, has been banned from writing, informed sources said here today. The sources said that the Information Ministry has ordered Mustafa Amin, until further notice, to stop writing his column "Fikrah" [an idea] in the mass circulation newspaper AL-AKHBAR. The order was issued after Mustafa Amin had criticized 270 People's Assembly members for hastily joining the new political party formed by President Anwar as-Sadat.

Mustafa Amin was sentenced to life imprisonment in the era of late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir on charges of spying for the American Central Intelligence Agency. President as-Sadat released him after he spent 9 years in jail. The order to ban Amin from writing is in compliance with the law issued 2 months ago empowering the authorities to take measures against journalists who threaten the safety and security of the country.

Assembly Member Questions Ban

NC2211040Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0948 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 August--The newspaper AL-AHRAR, organ of the Egyptian opposition Socialist Liberal Party, today cast some light on why Egyptian writer Mustafa Amin has stopped writing his daily column "An Idea" in Cairo's AL-AKHBAR since last Friday. AL-AKHBAR did not give any reason for the disappearance of this column, which is one of the most famous in Egyptian papers. AL-AHRAR says that the decision issued by Egyptian Information Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi banned Mustafa Amin from writing. It adds that the reason for the ban is the feature Mustafa Amin wrote on Tuesday, 15 August, criticizing members of the ruling Arab Socialist Party of Egypt for collectively joining the National Democratic Party, which President Anwar as-Sadat is currently forming.

AL-AHRAR reveals that the decision banning Mustafa Amin from writing first restricted him from dealing in politics and then was extended to become general, banning a story he was writing in the weekly AKHBAR AL-YAWM. The paper says that a deputy of the Socialist Liberal Party in the People's Assembly, Muhammad 'Abd ash-Shafi, has asked the information minister a question on this subject, accusing the minister of violating the provisions of the constitution by taking this action.

Minister Denies Ban

NC211746Y Cairo DPA in Arabic 1716 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 August--Egyptian Information Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi today categorically denied that his ministry has banned leading political commentator Mustafa Amin from writing. This denial was issued by the Egyptian Culture Ministry today.

Mustafa Amin himself said last Saturday that the Culture Ministry's office notified him that he was being banned from writing after criticizing 270 parliamentarians of the ruling Arab Socialist Party of Egypt for hastily joining the National Democratic Party, which President as-Sadat formed recently. The daily column by Mustafa Amin in the mass circulation newspaper AL-AKHBAR has not been published since last Tuesday.

In the meantime, Muhammad 'Abd ash-Shafi, a deputy of the rightist Socialist Liberal Party has accused the Information and Culture Ministry of violating the constitution. In the last issue of the party's paper, 'Abd ash-Shafi says that Mustafa Amin is not the only journalist who has been banned from writing. The others are Jalal ad-Din al-Hamamsi, who writes his daily column "Smoke in the Air" in AL-AKHBAR, and Yusuf Idris of AL-AHRAM. Other sources have stated that a number of leftists in the weekly magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF have been temporarily banned from writing.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES INVITATION TO VISIT CANADA

NC192245Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2237 GMT 19 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 August--AL-AHRAM reports in tomorrow's edition that President Anwar as-Sadat has received an invitation from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to visit Canada. The paper says that this invitation confirms a previous invitation addressed to President as-Sadat from the Canadian prime minister. The paper says that President as-Sadat will determine the possibility of making the visit in view of the Camp David conference meetings.

MENA: LIBYA REPLACES EGYPTIANS WITH TURKISH WORKERS

NC181743Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1634 GMT 18 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 August--Reports received by workers circles in Cairo indicate that the Libyan authorities are continuing their harassment of Egyptian workers to compel them to leave their jobs in Libya. The Libyan authorities have recently deported a large number of Egyptian workers to Greek ports.

The reports further indicate that the Libyan authorities have decided to employ thousands of Turkish experts and workers after expelling the Egyptian workers from Libya. The reports add that an agreement was reached between Libya and Turkey at the end of July to employ Turkish technicians in Libya.

SYRIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL REQUESTED TO LEAVE

JN221139Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1134 GMT 22 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 August--It was announced here today that Wa'il al-Jabiri, counselor at the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad, has been declared persona non grata. The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed a memorandum to the Syrian Embassy on this subject, requesting that the diplomat leave the country within 48 hours for his connection with recent sabotage incidents in Baghdad.

ASSASSINATED IRAQI EMBASSY OFFICIAL BURIED

JN191128Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 August--The body of martyr Husayn Muhammad 'Ali, employee of the Iraqi Embassy in Libya, who was assassinated by treacherous hands the day before yesterday, was buried in an official funeral today. Comrade Badr ad-Din Mudthir, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; the comrade directors of the National Command bureaus; several Foreign Ministry officials; the family of the martyr; and a big crowd participated in the funeral procession.

ARAB LEAGUE'S MAHMUD RIYAD ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN171000Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 17 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 August--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad arrived in Baghdad today on a brief visit to Iraq as part of a tour of a number of Arab countries. He told INA that his visit is aimed at exchanging views on the current Arab situation.

Riyad was received at the airport by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, and by a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN172052Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 17 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 August--Saddam Husayn, the vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, tonight received Mahmud Riyad, the Arab League secretary general.

During the meeting their discussions focused on the current Arab situation. The 2-hour meeting was attended by Hamid 'Alwan, the minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister.

Leaves Baghdad

JN180902Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 18 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 August--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad left Baghdad today after a 1-day visit to Iraq. Before his departure Riyad told INA that during their meeting last evening he briefed Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council chairman, on the results of his tour of the Arab countries. He also reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region.

AD-DUSTUR CRITICIZES TALK OF TERRITORIAL COMPROMISE

JN200938Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Aug 78 pp. 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "The Middle of the Road Regional Solution"]

[Text] It is evident that Israel has gradually begun to dissociate itself from the "security pretext" as a justification for its desire to keep part of the occupied areas, and has replaced it with a plan to divide the land according to a compromise solution advocated by Israeli politicians, including the ruling alliance and the Labor opposition alike.

It is noteworthy that a call for such a solution has begun to appear recently in American newspapers, as if a "joint tune" were being played by the editorials published by these papers. It is evident that coincidence alone cannot account for the territorial compromise solution tune being played simultaneously in Israel and in the American press.

It is logical to believe that offering this solution and focusing attention on it is part of a fierce psychological campaign of pressure being prepared now and intended to reach its climax when the Camp David summit convenes, in order to prompt President as-Sadat to "accept" a territorial compromise solution to be negotiated with Israel later on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This will be in return for Israeli approval of the "principle" of withdrawal.

Needless to say the acceptance of the territorial compromise means in itself the relinquishment of Security Council Resolution 242, which stipulates withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas in accordance with the unanimous view of American international law experts and in accordance with the French text of the resolution, and as is consistent with the resolution itself, which has been approved and accepted.

What is more serious than this is that approval of the territorial compromise solution means "an Arab Balfour declaration" by which something is granted by someone who has no authority to grant it to someone who is not entitled to it. The occupied areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have their own owners and neither President as-Sadat nor anyone else has the right to accept any solution allowing Israel to devour part of these occupied areas, even through negotiations.

What gives rise to hope is that President as-Sadat himself emphasized in the speech he made in Alexandria on 26 July that he will not accept that one inch of the occupied Arab areas by given away as a price for peace. This categorical promise is remembered by the Arabs and they would like to remind President as-Sadat of it as he is getting ready to go to Camp David.

No one can deny that the task facing the Egyptian president in his meeting with Carter and Begin will be exhausting and delicate and he will need maximum courage and shrewdness so that the meeting will not lead to any involvement in the "trap of the territorial compromise solution," which would be tantamount to a serious setback to the Arab cause.

President as-Sadat should be reminded that he should avoid involvement in such a solution not only for Sinai but also for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and any occupied Arab lands.

It is not important that the conference might lead to an "ambiguous declaration of principles" to be hailed by the U.S. information media and big newspapers there--a declaration of principles which would acquiesce in giving parts of the occupied areas to Israel. [paragraph continues]

What is important is to hold courageously to every inch of these lands and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, even if this means mad press campaigns by the Americans and the Israelis accusing President as-Sadat of obstinacy and of being the reason for the failure of the conference. The last and real judgment is for the Arab nation itself. The Arab nation is confident that none of its leaders will relinquish one inch of its soil as the price for regaining an inch somewhere else.

AL-URDUN: DAYAN STATEMENT DOOMS SUMMIT TO FAILURE

JN200943Y Amman AL-URDUN in Arabic 20 Aug 78 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The Fuller Reply"]

[Text] Dayan's statements yesterday about what he called the basic guidelines of Israeli policy toward the issue of peace were calculated to come a few days before the convening of the Camp David summit. These statements represent a clarification of the Israeli stand on the Camp David summit. This stand has not changed in terms of its obstinacy and hardline approach and is based on keeping the occupied Arab areas. Dayan reiterated his insistence on keeping Israeli forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip because of what he called security needs, despite all the guarantees given to Israel. He also insisted on the right of the Israelis to be everywhere in the West Bank and their rights to purchase lands and have freedom of movement in these areas.

This Israeli policy is no different in content from Begin's previous stands. This means that Dayan has sentenced the Camp David talks to failure in advance, particularly as he has rejected the Egyptian stand calling for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, together with minor border adjustments, as well as the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Dayan has done so by rejecting the Egyptian stand on the question of sovereignty in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and by keeping them under Israeli military control.

It is not important whether we bless or reject the Camp David summit. What is important is that the obstinate side which is adopting hardline stands and rejecting genuine peace should understand that he is dragging the area and the world into a difficult and destructive confrontation, particularly as the Arabs have gone as far as they can on the question of peace while still affirming their rights, including the right to regain their occupied areas.

What is more important than this is that the Arabs realize that the Israeli challenge to peace can be met only by a unified and strong stand based on the pooling of Arab resources and capabilities. The idea that negotiations are useful has been undermined by Dayan's statements yesterday.

PRIME MINISTER BADRAN TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JN210738Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Aug 78 p 1 JN

[Text] AD-DUSTUR has learned that Prime Minister Mudar Badran will leave for Czechoslovakia today on an official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government. It has also been learned that Badran will spend a few days on a private visit after the official visit.

Minister of Education Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali will be the acting prime minister during Badran's absence.

AL-HUSS TALKS TO NEWSMEN AFTER MEETING WITH SARKIS

NC211839Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Text] This evening, the outcome of the talks held with the UN under secretary for political affiars were reviewed during a meeting between His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. The meeting lasted until 1915. At the end of the meeting Prime Minister al-Huss said: We made a general review of the current issues with His Excellency President Sarkis. We reviewed the outcome of the talks held with the UN under secretary for political affairs and the diplomatic moves being carried out by Lebanon regarding the situation in the south. We also reviewed the security and political conditions in the country.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: I briefed his excellency the president on today's discussions of the new defense bill which were held at Government House by the minicommittee consisting of members from the two committees of defense, administration and justice.

Asked whether Mr Urquhart will return to Beirut tomorrow, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: We have no concrete information yet; however, it is possible that he will come to Beirut.

Asked whether there is any new element concerning the south after the review made with President Sarkis of the Urquhart discussions and of the Lebanese diplomatic moves, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: There is nothing we can say about this subject.

Asked whether there is anything new concerning the security situation in the capital and its suburbs, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: The calm which has been recently prevailing in the security situation is a sign of tranquillity and reassurance. We hope this calm situation will continue to prevail so that we can finally consolidate the security situation to enable the citizens to resume their normal activities.

Asked about the nature of his meeting with Mr Dany Sham'un, the prime minister replied: I will not add anything to what Mr Dany Sham'un said in his statement.

Prime Minister al-Huss met, at 1700 at the Presidential Palace, with Mr Dany Sham'un for 1 hour and 15 minutes. After the meeting, Mr Dany Sham'un said: We held a long talk with Prime Minister Al-Huss. He informed us about the outcome of his talks in Syria. We also discussed the security situation in general. Mr Dany Sham-un added: It is possible to say that there is some kind of optimism that such talks will be held many times [in the future]. These are very useful talks. I think there is a relaxation in the Lebanese political situation as well.

To a question, Mr Dan Sham'un answered: We might give you something practical and tangible on all levels tomorrow.

Discusses Current Situation

NC211300Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Text] In a press interview today, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss affirmed the need for finding a solution to the roots of the Lebanese crisis. He said that the relaxation in the security situation cannot be made permanent unless it is accompanied by political relaxation in the country. Prime Minister al-Huss added that the roots of the crisis are of a political and social nature, and that the government is working within this context to adopt a definite stand concerning the main current issues.

Prime Minister al-Huss spoke about his visit to Latakia and his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials, and said: The situation in Lebanon and current developments were at the core of the discussions, which were held in an extremely positive atmosphere. He added: In my opinion, the security disturbances in Lebanon are one of the manifestations of the political instability in the country from which we have been suffering for a long period. I think the time has come to solve the political issues and to mend the cracks prevailing among the Lebanese because this will certainly lead to positive repercussions in the security situation. My talks with President al-Asad and the Syrian officials emanated from this point. I sensed a positive attitude on their part, namely that Syria will support the Lebanese authorities and help us in all the positions which we adopt concerning this matter.

Asked whether any difficulties exist concerning the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The Arab Deterrent Forces came to Lebanon in order to carry out a specific role: to fill the vacuum created by the fragmentation of the Lebanese Army during the 2-year war. They are supposed to remain until the Lebanese Army is thoroughly rehabilitated, and until it regains its strength and effectiveness. Therefore, the need for the Arab Deterrent Forces will remain until this is achieved. I am certain that at the appropriate time a decision will be made in this direction and that the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces will be renewed without any problems.

Prime Minister al-Huss also dealt with the talks which took place between Lebanese officials and the UN under secretary for political affairs, Brian Urquhart, concerning the situation in southern Lebanon in the light of the need for dispatching the army to the south. He said: Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 have determined the UN responsibility in facilitating the task of the Lebanese authority to impose its control on southern Lebanon. In fact, the UNIFIL were not able to carry out the task which was assigned to them because of Israel, which is using some of the local groups as a screen. Lebanon sent its forces to the south, but they were compelled to stop in Kawkaba for well-known reasons. We are now trying, through our international contacts, to overcome this situation by diplomatic means. We are also trying, through the United Nations and by means of UNIFIL, to insure the entry of our forces into the southern region.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: The United Nations has encouraged us to send the Lebanese Army units to the south, and so has the United States. The latest initiative in this respect was the visit to Lebanon by the U.S. envoy, Mr Leonard, as well as an official of the U.S. Department of State, Mr Hoyle. They both affirmed the need to expedite dispatching the army unit to the south. This step seems necessary prior to the convocation of the UN Security Council in order to discuss the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate in the south. The atmosphere might be positive if Lebanon starts showing its presence in the south by dispatching its forces to the region. We informed the two envoys that we have adopted a decision on this matter and that Presidents Sarkis and al-Asad agreed, in the Latakia summit, to send a Lebanese Army unit to the south. We are making every effort to make this step possible.

Prime Minister al-Huss said: Mr Leonard, Mr Hoyle and I discussed ways the United States can assist us if Israel adopts a hostile attitude toward dispatching the army to the south. I have obtained assurances that the United States will intervene whenever necessary in order to surmount any obstacles which might be raised by Israel. The prime minister added: We have obtained all of this encouragement from the United States as well as from the United Nations and from other countries, and now that we are facing resistance in the south--from Israel, which is hiding behind local groups in the coastal strip--it seems natural that we will feel let down if we do not obtain the support from the countries which encouraged us to adopt this step.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEALS WITH SECURITY SITUATION

NC211530Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpts] Today the interior minister, Dr Salah Salman, held a series of meetings dealing with the security situation. Commanders and advisors from the Internal Security Forces, the Public Security, the Arab Deterrent Forces Command and the governor of the south attended the meetings.

In these contacts, the interior minister was briefed on security conditions and the information available regarding security in all parts of the country.

Later, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman, made the following statement:

In spite of the shell which fell on Beirut Port today, the progress of work there was not affected. The port company, including its workers and employees, continue to carry out their tasks. The state employees also continue to carry out their duties.

Concerning the contacts with the governor of the south, the interior minister said: The governor informed me of the gist of the general situation there from all its aspects, particularly the situation in the border areas which has my attention. I will submit a report on this to some of the parliamentary committees during their meeting tomorrow.

AL-HUSS, BUTRUS DISCUSS ARMY MATTERS

NC211515Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpts] At noon today, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss met with a committee composed of members from the Joint Parliamentary Administrative Judicial and Defense Committee. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Butrus also attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss said that he will ask the Chamber of Deputies speaker, Kamil al-As'ad, to postpone the meeting of the parliamentary committees scheduled for next Thursday in order to enable the minicommittee to resume its discussions on Thursday at Government House.

The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Fu'ad Butrus, made the following statement:

The discussions dealt with the important points which constitute the broad lines of the proposed bills on the reorganization of the army. We agreed that the discussions should deal with the following four issues:

1. the Supreme Defense Council.

2. the Military Council.

3. the General Inspectorate.

4. other administrative and financial matters.

Today's discussions dealt with the first issue, namely, the Supreme Defense Council. We agreed on most of the points relating to this issue. Some people will work on the final draft of the article dealing with this issue. We will meet again on Thursday at 1100 at the prime minister's office in order to continue the discussions on this issue--if any further comments come up--as well as on the other points.

Asked about the role of the political authority, Minister Butrus said: The political authority is, in the long run, the one that will decide on and resolve the general issues. There is no doubt that the military authorities have a role which they will carry out side by side with the political authority--be it to implement decisions, on the one hand, or to enlighten the political authority, to draw its attention and supply it with the necessary information, which in the long run, will enable the political authority to adopt the appropriate decisions.

Concerning the role of the army commander, Minister Butrus said: We have not yet discussed the details of the army commander's jurisdiction.

DEPUTY ACCUSES ARMY COMMAND OF BIAS, SECTARIANISM

JN211756Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 21 August--Deputy Albert Mansur, member of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, has accused the Lebanese Army Command of building a sectarian army biased in favor of the rightist militias. He said he is prepared to argue his point with names and figures.

This accusation came in a memorandum sent by Deputy Mansur to the prime minister, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and the defense minister. In it Deputy Mansur says that the Army Command has promoted more than 2,200 privates and sergeants belonging to a certain community who fought in the ranks of the rightist militias, while it has suspended the promotions of privates and sergeants of another community. The Army Command has also discharged about 2,250 privates and sergeants of this particular community, using deceptive means and under the pretext of disciplinary action.

In the memorandum Deputy Mansur revealed that there is a special operations room in the army to issue orders and instructions to Sa'd Haddad and his gang of collaborators with the Israeli enemy. He added that the defense minister had informed the UN secretary general that Sa'd Haddad and his group are soldiers under command of the army.

Albert Mansur said: If Sa'd Haddad receives his orders from the Army Command, then this command is a collaborator with the Israeli enemy and should be tried. If Sa'd Haddad does not receive his orders from the command, why does the Army Command continue to pay his wages and those of his men? Why has no disciplinary action been taken against them?

ARABS URGED TO END SILENCE ON AS-SADAT 'TREASON'

JN220950Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Aug 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The Zionist leadership persists in launching aggressions and in expansion in the Arab territories. We are aware of this fact. Indeed, we expect it, despite all their claims that they want peace. However, this fact has different implications for those who have tended to hand their cards over to the enemies of their nation. Today this matter involves not only As-Sadat, because he has revealed his organic connection with the conspiratorial scheme against the Arab cause; it also involves those who maintain undue reticence about As-Sadat's defeatism and treason and express optimism over his forthcoming meeting with U.S. President Carter and Zionist terrorist Begin in Camp David.

What explanations can these Arabs present to their peoples with regard to Israel's aggression against Ad-Damur and Burj al-Barajinah yesterday, when these Arabs expect Israel to agree with As-Sadat on peace in Camp David in just 15 days? This question poses itself to the Arabs. We expect them to answer it at least by making the necessary statements. We must recall that the move of the Arab masses is the gauge which governs the conduct of these officials in any Arab country with regard to the current events and issues.

Under the headline "The Next Danger," the newspaper AL-BA'TH comments on Israel's repeated attacks on the Palestinian people. It says: Israel continues to persecute the Palestine people inside and outside the occupied territories, using various modern criminal and terrorist ways and means. Likewise, As-Sadat's regime is participating with Israel in killing the Arab people in general and the Palestinians in particular, but by a different method. The gangs of the Phalangists and Sham'unites are also executing the instructions of the engineers of the plot. But the reticent and hesitant Arabs are either wittingly or unwittingly participating in the implementation of the plot, which actually started soon after the October War. Syria waged this war for liberation, whereas As-Sadat waged it for the sake of peddling his capitulatory plots.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON SYRIAN STAND ON LEBANON

JN190924Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Aug 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH's main editorial today is entitled "The Adoption of Syria's Stand Is a Criterion for the Pan-Arab and Nationalist Position."

The newspaper comments on Arab Syria's firm stand toward the Lebanese events, saying it is natural that Syria's position is supported by all the loyal and honest forces, foremost of whom is President Sulayman Franjiyah. He has consistently expressed Lebanon's honor and has not been tarnished by allegiance to the foreigner, but has defended Lebanon's Arabism and unity and every Arab cause. Those who linked themselves to the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and devoted their efforts to harming Lebanon and conspiring against it are now concentrating on escalating tension and trying to partition Lebanon into small sectarian states. They are fighting the legitimate authorities and obstructing the measures for unity. They are also exploding the situation in Beirut according to a timetable coinciding with Israel's provocations and those of its agents in southern Lebanon. They are deluding themselves that by doing this they can block out the role and will of the Lebanese people.

ATH-THAWRAH continues its editorial saying: Syria's stand in Lebanon is fixed on clear bases: First, collaboration with all patriotic, honest and loyal forces, who are rallied around the legitimate authorities and their measures to consolidate the state's sovereignty over all the Lebanese territories, for the sake of Lebanon's security, stability and Arabism; and second, rejection of all forces calling for partitioning Lebanon and of all conspiratorial forces which have placed themselves at the service of imperialism and Zionism and stood in the trench of the Lebanese enemies who are also the enemies of the Arab nation. This stand is a consistent position stemming from a principled policy embodying the Arab nation's pan-Arab and nationalist aspirations.

SYRIAN UN OFFICIAL URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

JN180704Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Syria has said that the day is not far away when the UN General Assembly will adopt a resolution expelling the Zionist entity from the United Nations. This statement was made by Diya'allah Fattal, Syrian representative to the UN office in Geneva, in his speech at the international antiapartheid conference currently being held in Geneva.

Fattal referred to the UN General Assembly's resolution of 1975 which classed Zionism as a form of racial discrimination, and called on the conference to adopt a decision imposing economic sanctions against Israel for its violation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

Fattal said: The day when the international community will expel Israel from the United Nations is not far off.

DAMASCUS: IRAQ'S ANTI-PLO ACTIONS OPPOSED BY CITIZENS, ARMY

JN210748Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--The Iraqi people continue to express their extreme indignation over the AT-TAKRITI regime's campaigns to liquidate PLO representatives. The wave of opposition against the regime has been intensified within the army ranks. Saddam Husayn has given instructions that every officer who opposes the regime will be executed.

FINNISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN171245Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 17 August--Johannes Virolainen, Finnish deputy prime minister and leader of a parliamentary group, left Damascus at 0700 today following a 6-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee, and Isma'il as-Sa'id, member of the People's Assembly.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT FRG IN SEPTEMBER

JN211258Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Aug 78 JN

[Text] At the invitation of President Walter Scheel, President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife will pay a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany during the first half of September.

## LIBYA

### TRIPOLI: ISRAEL WILL SEEK TO EXPLOIT CAMP DAVID MEETING

LD212322Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although the forthcoming Camp David meeting has clearly serious and perilous implications because of its potential failure, just as Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President for national security, has said, the three participants--Carter, Begin and As-Sadat--welcome it and are enthusiastic about attending it in the hope that each may bring about a number of movements and objectives.

The Egyptian president welcomed the idea of the invitation as soon as Cyrus Vance presented it as a way to prolong the initiative and to cover the failure and the story of the resignation [of As-Sadat] which has been linked with the initiative. As for Washington--about which it has been said in the Egyptian capital that a big gain has been achieved this time because Washington will participate as a full member, even though one U.S. official commented: When was Washington not a full member in the Middle East talks?--as to Washington, we repeat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter wants to boost his image, which has been tarnished by the series of defeats and continuous failures in facing the aggravated and acute problems, starting with the question of taxes, inflation, unemployment, stagnation, payment deficits, energy, and decline of the dollar, and including failure in foreign policy issues. The polls taken recently by NBC and by AP show that 50 percent of Americans and more than one third of Carter's supporters of 1976 no longer want him as U.S. President for a second time. Washington is nearing congressional elections that require that the stand of the U.S. President be strong and backed by Zionism as well as by some arabs.

Carter himself evaluated the importance of this conference to the Middle East issue when he said: We have called for the meeting on the basis that it is better to do something than to do nothing. Observers believe that the most the meeting can achieve is only the continuation of negotiations between the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime.

As for the Zionist enemy, enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin said as soon as he received the invitation to attend the Camp David meeting: My reply is yes. Begin is going to the conference after having refused to hand over even Al-'Arish. Before this he had rejected evacuating and removing the settlements, bases and military airfields in Sinai. Then he refused to discuss--just to discuss--the topic of the sovereignty of the West Bank of Jordan before (?the lapse) of 5 years. He continued to construct military settlements, amounting to more than 100, in the occupied territories. He continued the policy of aggression, invasion and intervention in Lebanon to the extent that the Zionist entity has become at present a partner, or full party, in the internal Lebanese equilibrium.

Undoubtedly the Zionist enemy, which is backed by U.S. might, arms and money, will exploit the Camp David meeting, just as it did before with the kilometer-101 talks, the Sinai first and second disengagement agreements, the capitulatory visit to Jerusalem, and the meetings of Isma'ilia, Alexandria, the Egyptian capital, Vienna, Salzburg and Leeds Castle. We repeat: The Zionist enemy will exploit the Camp David meeting out of his colonialist, expansionist, provocative nature and, relying on his strength and the change of the balance of power in his favor, as yet another opportunity to perpetrate his occupation, strengthen recognition of his expansion, declining in any case to give up the occupied Arab territories voluntarily.

The foreign minister of the Egyptian regime has admitted that the Zionist enemy said at the Leeds Castle talks in Britain recently that there is no alternative to the land.

On the Arab level, the fact remains that there is no alternative to rejecting all solutions of liquidation and that there is no alternative to struggle with all its dimensions and levels in the cause of liberating the land and man.

FATAH MEMBER ACCUSED OF KILLING IRAQI MILITARY ATTACHE

LD220210Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Investigations into the murder of a member of the staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Tripoli have revealed that the murderer is (Mahmud Ayat Ahmad al-Katib), and that his code name is (Darrar Yusuf). He is a 25-year-old Palestinian and is a member of the Fatah organization [words indistinct]. He holds Jordanian passport No 756553. He entered the Jamahiriyah on Saturday, 9 Ramadan, corresponding to 12 August. He has been residing in the Mediterranean Hotel, room 360. He arrived from Damascus.

The murderer was entrusted with the task of assassinating the Iraqi ambassador to the Jamahiriyah by Khalid Abdullah, who handed him a revolver last Monday. The murderer opened fire on a member of the Iraqi Embassy staff in Tripoli on 16 August 1978 when this member of the embassy staff was [word indistinct]. When he got out of his car, the murderer opened fire on him. It has been reported that the murdered person was the military attache and his name was Husayn Muhammad Ali. The revolver was seized and the murderer was arrested by the police and the citizens. He is currently under arrest.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has repeatedly reaffirmed that the true struggle is to use every means against the Zionist enemy in order to liberate the Arab land and usurped Palestine, and that the policy of liquidation now being practiced by some factions has no relationship whatsoever with the Arab liberation struggle. Such acts, which take place from time to time, result in victims on both sides and only serve the Zionist enemy who tries to drive a wedge among the brothers in order to realize his own ambitious aims for a settlement and perpetuate his usurpation of the Arab land and Arab Palestine.

## MAURITANIA

MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO NOUAKCHOTT

LD212235Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Test] Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye left Nouakchott this evening at the end of a visit to our country during which he was received by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the government, Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck. The Malian minister conveyed to the chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery a message from his brother President Moussa Traore. He was seen off by the foreign affairs minister, Cheikh Ould Mohamed Laghdaf.

LIBYA, MAURITANIA AGREE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PA191929Y Paris AFP in French 1633 GMT 19 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 19 Aug (AFP)--Several economic cooperation agreements between Mauritania and Libya, notably in the fields of agriculture and mining, were reached during Agriculture Minister Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu's 4-day visit to Nouakchott from 15 to 18 August.

Before departing for Tripoli Saturday, 'Ali at-Tabu said, without giving details of the agreements, that "they will contribute to ending Mauritania's economic stagnation before year's end," and are intended "to achieve self-sufficiency and economic complementarity between the two countries." The minister added that several "mixed ventures" had been created.

During his stay in Nouakchott, 'Ali at-Tabu conveyed an invitation from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck to come to Libya on the occasion of the forthcoming commemoration of the "1 September Revolution."

## MOROCCO

### KING HASSAN, BOUCETTA MEET EGYPTIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD192636Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The king last night received Hasan at-Tuhami, Egyptian deputy prime minister for presidential affairs. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, and the king's two advisers, Ahmed Reda Guedira and Abdelhadi Boutaleb, were present.

### DEVELOPMENT BANK RECEIVES LOAN FROM JAPAN

LD210939Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 11 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Excerpt] Rabat, 10 August (MAP)--On Thursday Finance Minister Abdellatif Ghissassi presided at the National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE] head office over a ceremony marking the signing of an agreement providing for a 10 billion yen (200 million dirham) loan to be granted by a consortium of Japanese banks and financial institutions to the BNDE.

Abdellatif Ghissassi signed an agreement guaranteeing the loan on behalf of the Moroccan Government.

## SUDAN

### FIRST VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES ERITREAN LEADER

LD211904Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mr 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president of the republic and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, received at his office this afternoon Mr Osman Saleh Sabre, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front. SUNA has learned that during the meeting they discussed the current situation in Eritrea, the unification of revolutionary groups and support for the Eritrean revolution to enable it to achieve a just solution for the cause of the Eritrean people and peace and stability in the region.

Mr Sabbe hailed the first vice president's responsive spirit toward the objectives and aspirations of the Eritrean people and toward achieving unity.

After the meeting, Mr Sabbe addressed his thanks to the people and Government of Sudan for their noble stand by the just cause of the Eritrean people.

DETAILS GIVEN ON AIR STRIKE AT TERRORIST CAMPS IN LEBANON

TA212016Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Five terrorists were killed and four were wounded in an attack carried out early this morning by two air force planes against the terrorist base in the refugee camp Burj al-Barajinah near Beirut and against the terrorist bases in the village of Damur, a Christian settlement which was taken by the terrorists 2 years ago and has become one of the PLO's main centers. About 35 injured were transferred to a hospital in Beirut in the wake of this attack.

The terrorists' spokesmen claim that their personnel had been prepared for an attack following the terrorists's action in London, and eyewitnesses related this morning that both terrorists and Syrian soldiers who were nearby used antiaircraft fire against the Israeli aircraft. Even after the planes had left, the Syrians continued firing, this time at the Christians' emplacements in the eastern sector of the town. Among other things, the terrorists claim that a school building, which was uninhabited, was damaged in the attack on Damur. The time was 0445 [0245 GMT].

Information reaching Israel during the day indicates that the strikes by the air force, which bombed terrorist bases in Lebanon this morning, were precise. Our military correspondent reports that two bases, Damur and Burj al-Barajinah, are Fatah training camps. In the Damur camp, inhabitants of the territories have in the past been trained to carry out strikes within Israel. Both bases are situated a certain distance from the civilian Lebanese settlements by whose names they are called, and this was one of the considerations in choosing them as targets.

LETTER TO WALDHEIM ACCUSES UN OF ENCOURAGING TERRORISTS

TA220617Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Israel has accused the United Nations of encouraging Arab terror. In a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Israel's UN charge d'affaires says the London terrorist attack again underlines the absurdity of the United Nations' aiding Arab terror by cooperating with the PLO.

UN'S URQUHART MEETS WITH DAYAN ON LEBANON

TA211509Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has met in his office with the UN secretary general's deputy, Brian Urquhart. They discussed the UN forces' activities in southern Lebanon and the situation of the Lebanese battalion, PLO activity in southern Lebanon and the presence there of the Syrian army. Urquhart came to Israel from Beirut.

Meets With Weizman

TA211814Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman today received at his office the UN secretary general's deputy, Brian Urquhart. They discussed southern Lebanese issues, including the deployment of regular Lebanese Army units in that area. The meeting was also attended by UN forces coordinator, General Siilasvuo, and by UNIFIL commander, General Erskine.

## Talks End Without Result

TA212003Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The talks the UN secretary general's deputy, Brian Urquhart, has held in Israel have ended without any practical results. This is reported by our military correspondent, 'Ammiram Nir. At his meetings with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Mr Urquhart asked Israel to help toward a better deployment of the UN force within the [Christian] enclaves and toward bringing the Lebanese battalion to the south.

The UN aide emphasized that a very embarassing debate could be expected on both issues in the Security Council in the coming weeks, when the latter is asked to extend the UN force's mandate. In reply, his Israeli interlocutors told Urquhart that the UN force was doing a good job, but that Israel did not have complete control over the Christian militias in the south and also that the situation in the south could not be separated from the general situation in Lebanon.

Tomorrow morning Mr Urquhart leaves for Beirut to report on the results of his talks in Israel, and in the afternoon he will return here in preparation for his return to New York.

## JERUSALEM RADIO CITES LEBANESE PAPER ON MISSING PILOTS

NC200910Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Aug 78 NC

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today claims that two officers of the Lebanese Air Force have defected to Israel. On the other hand, the Lebanese Army Command has stated that one pilot was killed and that the other is stationed at his base. Our military correspondent, Roni Dani'el, reports:

[Dani'el--live or recorded] The mystery surrounding the two pilots started when a Lebanese Air Force Hawker-Hunter plane was reported missing after making a reconnaissance flight over the northern coast of Lebanon 2 months ago. AS-SAFIR, quoting what it calls reliable sources, says that the pilot, 2d Lt Amin (Uska), defected to Israel. The paper adds that another pilot, 2d Lt Pierre Za'tar, also defected to Israel while making a reconnaissance flight in a Hawker-Hunter. The paper notes that the reason for (Uska's) defection is his desire to marry an Israeli girl and that at present he is serving as a liaison officer between the IDF and the rightist forces in southern Lebanon.

A military spokesman in Beirut has called the report in AS-SAFIR utterly false. The spokesman said: We are absolutely certain that Amin (Uska) was killed in an accident. As for Pierre Za'tar, he is still stationed at his base.

In reply to a question on this matter, the IDF spokesman said the IDF knows nothing about the fate of the Lebanese pilots.

AS-SAFIR is known for its close connections with the left and for its Libyan financial backing, a fact which, considering what is published in it about Israel, leaves little room for doubt.

POLITICAL CIRCLES EVALUATE CAMP DAVID ATTITUDES

TA212007Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem today emphasized that Israel is adhering to the idea of a comprehensive peace treaty and does not intend, at the opening of the Camp David negotiations, to present a proposal for permanent partial settlements. These circles told our correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, that only if it transpires that the negotiations have reached a dead end will Israel initiate a proposal for partial agreements in order to renew the political impetus.

Our correspondent comments that the team appointed by the prime minister to prepare recommendations for the summit conference is dealing with permanent partial settlements as one of the options. The team is also dealing with Israeli proposals for a declaration of principles, settlements in Sinai, in Judaea and Samaria and Gaza. Jerusalem judges that the conference, which will open on 6 September, will last for more than a week.

MA'ARIV: LITTLE CHANCE FOR PERMANENT PARTIAL SETTLEMENT

TA211014Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Aug 78 p 17 TA

[Shemu'el Segev article: "Begin Is Returning to Rabin's Line"]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's proposal to reach "a permanent partial settlement" instead of a comprehensive peace treaty is a repeat of former Prime Minister MK Yizhaq Rabin's proposal to end the state of war in return for the second interim arrangement on which Israel and Egypt negotiated in 1975. However, just as President as-Sadat did not agree at the time to end the state of war in return for a partial agreement, it is doubtful whether Egypt's president will agree to a similar proposal today, even if the proposed Israeli withdrawal is much greater than what was proposed in the past.

The idea of "a permanent partial arrangement" was first raised during the time of Golda Me'ir's cabinet, a short while after the first disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed. Thinking that there would be a need for further advancement in the Sinai after the disengagement agreement with Syria was signed, the Israeli cabinet at the time came up with the idea of proposing a vast Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai in return for ending the state of war. This proposal was brought up because at the time Israel wanted to prevent a practical discussion on the question of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Assuming that the Egyptian presidnet would not--even if he had wanted to--agree to a final and separate peace with Israel, the Golda Me'ir cabinet wanted to create conditions in the Sinai that would bring about peaceful coexistence for an unlimited period of time and do away with the necessity to renew the mandate of the UN emergency force every 6 months.

When Yizhaq Rabin formed his cabinet in the summer of 1974, and in September went to talk to President Ford and the then secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, the prime minister dwelt on this idea at great length in his talks at the White House. At a press conference in Washington, Yizhaq Rabin said at the time that one could no longer accept a situation in which Israel would withdraw from territories without receiving appropriate political compensation.

It was during that meeting that Yizhaq Rabin coined the term "a piece of land for a piece of peace," and he said that if the Egyptian president could not commit himself to make real peace, Israel would be willing to carry out a partial withdrawal in the Sinai in return for ending the state of war.

However, the Egyptian president was not prepared to make such a commitment in return for a partial arrangement. The U.S. administration, too, even though it showed a willingness in principle to examine the idea together with President as-Sadat, did not believe in the possibility of its realization. Nevertheless, Rabin's idea was discussed with the Egyptians several times on various levels and through various channels. However, when the United States became convinced that Egypt was not able to give "so much in return," renewed pressure began to be exerted on Israel to sign an additional interim arrangement. One might say that the conditions under which the second interim arrangement was born were the reason why, following an Israeli request, it was clearly stated that "the next arrangement will be a comprehensive arrangement."

Despite the fact that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has now adopted Rabin's doctrine, it is very doubtful whether the conditions in Egypt have changed compared to the situation that prevailed in 1975. On the contrary, it seems that if any change has indeed taken place, it is for the worse, for during that period of time President as-Sadat initiated his visit to Jerusalem, assembled the "Cairo conference" and hosted Manahem Begin in Ismailia. On two occasions--in Ismailia and in Jerusalem--joint U.S.-Egyptian efforts were made to publish "a declaration of principles" which would lay down the guidelines for a comprehensive serttlement between Israel and the Arab countries. As-Sadat's situation in the inter-Arab arena is no better today that it was 3 years ago and his freedom to maneuver--both with respect to Saudi Arabia and with respect to Syria and Jordan--has been substantively limited. Moreover, the United States itself is not thrilled with partial arrangements and has accepted the opinion of well-known U.S. Mideast experts that Henry Kissinger "missed" a chance for a comprehensive settlement following the Yom Kippur War. The United States will obviously not object to another interim arrangement if President as-Sadat approves it. However, it will not make any effort to force such a move on the Egyptian president for fear that "a permanent partial settlement" might bring about tremors in the Arab world and ultimately harm U.S. national interests.

Under these conditions, the question obviously arises why the prime minister found it appropriate once again to use the slogan of "a permanent partial settlement." It seems that the mere fact that the idea was raised proves that Jerusalem increasingly realizes that it is no longer possible to get away from determining the question of the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Ever since Israel adopted its softened stance as expressed furing the Dayan-Kamil talks at Leeds Castle, this position has been interpreted in the United States as marking a willingness in principle to discuss a territorial compromise in the West Bank and determine the question of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. That is why it seems that the U.S. administration now intends to present the following question at Camp David more urgently: If there is a willingness in principle to discuss a territorial compromise, does this mean that there is also an Israeli willingness in principle to withdraw from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza?

When he appeared on Saturday at the "BAMA" forum [for political and social studies] in Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan objected to such a possibility. He said that in the talks about the future of Judaea and Samaria, Israel will insist that the inhabitants of "the territories" administer their affairs on their own, but that it would not give up its right to settle and its right to maintain military forces in order to defend its security.

If President as-Sadat accepts the Israeli proposal for "a permanent partial settlement," it would be possible to circumvent at Camp David questions concerning the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

However, there is not much chance that Egypt's president will accept this idea. Israel could have noticed that when it submitted its peace plan in Ismailia, a plan in which it recognized the full sovereignty of Egypt over the Sinai peninsula. Despite this generous offer, As-Sadat did not show an inclination to make his positions concerning Judaea and Samaria more flexible.

Therefore, in the framework of the deliberations currently underway in Israel in preparation for the tripartite meeting at Camp David, it would be wise if the Israeli cabinet seriously weighed its moves, evaluated the chances for the realization of various ideas and did not come up with plans which would put it under greater pressure.

MORE ACADEMICIANS JOIN 'PEACE NOW' MOVEMENT

TA210737Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 21 Aug 78 p 3 TA

[Text] Four hundred professors and lecturers from the Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem universities and from the Technion have announced that they are joining the Peace Now Movement. In the manifesto in which they declared that they were joining the movement, they also called on the cabinet not to miss the chance [for peace] and to prefer peace to a Greater Israel.

Among the cosigners are: Prof Elihu Katz, the head of the Institute for Communications at the Hebrew University; Prof Mikha'el (Bort), the dean of the faculty of Architecture at the Technion; and Professors Dan Miron, Antonio (Frenio), Sasson Somekh, Ya'aqov Levinger and Yehuda Landa. So far, approximately 800 professors and lecturers have signed the Peace Now manifesto.

PORI POLL: MAJORITY BELIEVE CHANCES FOR PEACE BETTER

TA201421Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 20 Aug 78 p 3 TA

[Text] A majority of the Israeli public (62.6 percent) are of the opinion that the chances for peace with the Arab countries are better now than in the days of the previous government. This is the conclusion of a national public poll conducted by the PORI institute at the request of HA'AREZ.

Of those questioned, 7.3 percent believe the chances of peace are worse now, 21.5 percent think the chances now are similar to those existing during the days of the previous government, and 8.6 percent said they "do not know."

Of those participating in the poll, 53.7 percent are also of the opinion that the government "is doing everything possible" for the achievement of peace and another 14.8 percent say the government is doing "more or less" [everything for the achievement of peace]. In other words, 68.5 percent take note in a favorable way of the efforts invested by the Likud government for the achievement of peace.

Of those questioned in this poll, 19.8 percent hold the opinion that the government does not do everything possible, while 4.5 percent believe that the achievement of peace "does not depend on us" and therefore it does not matter what the government does or does not do in order to achieve it.

Of those polled, 7.2 percent said they "do not know" if the government does or does not do everything possible for the achievement of peace.

Those polled were a representative sample of 1,200 men and women throughout the country 18 years or older who were personally interviewed in their homes.

POLL FINDS MOST ISRAELIS EXPECT LITTLE OF CAMP DAVID

TA220807Y Jerusalem POST in English 22 Aug 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Most Israelis don't think the Camp David summit between Premier Menahem Begin, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will produce any practical results, according to a recent public opinion poll, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The poll was conducted for the government information centre by the Institute for Applied Social Research and the Hebrew University Communications Institute, between August 14 and 16--a week ago.

The question asked was, "To what extent do you think the approaching summit (at Camp David) will advance the political negotiations between Israel and Egypt?" Six percent of the sample answered "to a great extent," 28 percent said "to a fairly great extent," and 53 percent--the majority--said "not very much." Thirteen percent thought it would not advance negotiations at all.

ALINEMENT WILL NOT CONVENE KNESSET BEFORE CAMP DAVID

TA211438Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 21 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The Alinement will refrain from convening the Knesset during its recess to discuss political issues before the Camp David talks so as not to weaken the position of the cabinet at the talks. This was stated by the chairman of the Knesset Alinement faction, MK Moshe Shahal, at a press conference in Haifa. For the same reason, the Labor Party will also refrain from exploiting the problems in the Democratic Movement for Change.

DMC CURRENTLY SPLIT BETWEEN YADIN, 'AMIT GROUPS

TA181932Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 18 Aug 78 TA

[Excerpt] The Democratic Movement for Change has in fact split if none of the sides goes back on its positions. This is the assessment in DMC circles this evening after a total separation prevailed between the two camps all day long.

A reliable source from the Yadin group told our correspondent this evening that Professor Yadin is firm in his opinion that yesterday's decision of the DMC Council is in contradiction to the DMC's position, and no discussion is possible if no elections are held first. As may be recalled, the DMC Council decided yesterday to hold the discussion on the state of the movement before the internal elections are held. Yadin group circles attribute most of the responsibility for the split to the 'Amit group. Our correspondent learned from Shinui circles that the DMC Council will shortly be convened for a political discussion and the major question will be whether Professor Yadin will honor the council's decision and will attend the discussion.

Tamir, 'Amit Views

TA192108Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 19 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Heads of branches and members of secretariats of the DMC movement are conferring in Tel Aviv this evening on expressing support for Professor Yadin. Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir says that the only way out of the crisis in the DMC is to accept Professor Yadin's position. Professor Yadin demands that the movement elect its institutions and only later discuss its future. Our correspondent, Dan Raviv, talked with the justice minister this evening. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Tamir, what is the situation in the DMC today, in your opinion? Has the DMC split?

[Answer] The DMC is in a crisis in the wake of the discussions in the last council and in the wake of continuous activity on the part of several members against the movement's leader and leadership.

[Question] Who do you mean?

[Answer] We know the division into camps exactly. The DMC is in a crisis and in my opinion the only sound, fair and public way out of this crisis is to do the following. simple and elementary thing: hold proper elections for the institutions, and later the way will be clear for the continuation of activity and functioning.

[Question] In other words, Mr Tamir, you maintain that the only way out of the crisis now is to have the decision of the council changed and to have the institutional positions filled before the future of the movement is discussed.

[Answer] Not the positions. Look, it is simple and clear: the council was elected. Nobody claimed that the elections for the council in themselves aroused difficulties. After the council, the institutions should be chosen. According to the decision of the last council, Yadin was reelected as the head of the [DMC] Secretariat by a majority of one vote, and the term of the Secretariat, in which Yadin enjoys a clear majority, was extended. So why does he refuse? Why did he say in advance that he wants elections by a new council with 50 new members? He explained that this is an elementary act of democracy required politically after long months of being attacked and criticized and that he has the right to demand a vote of confidence by a new council and not by a council whose term has been artificially extended. This is not a technical matter but something essential required by correct democratic procedures.

Throughout the DMC's presence in the government we have been given to threats to withdraw or split on the part of some of the members called the former Shinui movement. As early as 4 months ago Knesset Members Rubinstein, Wertheimer and Virshubsky announced that they would withdraw. Everything was done to prevent the withdrawal: Rubinstein was elected head of the faction, all possible appeasements were made, and, like a responsible mother who does not want the child to be torn, there was no reaction or counterattack to all the personal attacks and insults. Now, too, in my opinion, the legal, public, logical and responsible way is the only way to extricate the movement from the crisis. [end videotape]

[Announcer] Minister Me'ir 'Amit said today that he is inclined to have the DMC ministers withdraw from the government, but in his opinion the outcome of the Camp David summit talks should be awaited. MK Amnon Rubinstein said this evening that the DMC Council is the legal body authorized to determine the way of the movement and Professor Yadin had better honor the opinion of the majority and the decision of the council, just as everybody else did when Yadin's opinion enjoyed a majority of votes.

Our correspondent, Dan Raviv, reported a short while ago that the split in the DMC is apparently becoming a fact. Professor Yadin said today that he does not recognize the authority of the existing institutions and intends to convene the DMC Council. However, the chairman of the DMC Council, Dan Bibro, says the authority and power to convene the council is in his hands alone.

## Likud Concerned

TA192113Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 19 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The Likud is worried about the crisis in the DMC. The chairman of the Likud Knesset faction, Avraham Sharir, said that the Likud wants the DMC to remain in the government because of the political situation. The split in the DMC now, before the meeting at Camp David, will not serve the national interest and the DMC's withdrawal from the coalition would surely harm the united position in the political negotiations.

## Yadin Dissatisfied

NC200715Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Movement for Change [DMC], Professor Yiga'el Yadin, says that the split in the party started with the decision of the party council on Thursday to hold a political discussion first and only later to elect its institutions. He has informed the chairman of the outgoing council, Dan Bibro, that he will convene the council in his capacity as the leader of the party because he does not accept the council's latest decision. The chairman of the outgoing council said he will convene the council's presidium tomorrow in order to plan for the council's upcoming meeting.

## Yadin Interviewed on Crisis

TA202054Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Aug 78 TA

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir in the television studio--live]

[Text] With us here at the studio is the chairman of the Democratic Movement for Change [DMC], Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin.

[Question] Good evening to you, sir.

[Answer] Good evening.

[Question] Professor Yadin, you met tonight with a group of DMC activists in Jerusalem. What happened at that meeting?

[Answer] I announced--and received their support--that as part of my duty as chairman of the movement, I will convene the movement council. The council will convene and will elect all its institutions in a legal manner and will later decide and discuss, as it wishes, on its future path.

[Question] Professor Yadin, why did you decide to take that step?

[Answer] I will tell you. We, the Democratic Movement for Change, have been suffering from a crisis for a year. The crisis has in fact been strewn with potential withdrawals, with threats of withdrawals and, in fact, in one case several months ago even a withdrawal of several Shinui Knesset members, who announced that they were leaving [the party] but remaining in the Knesset. Then, during all those affairs, and especially on that [latter] occasion, I made superhuman efforts, I would say even against--if this is possible--what my conscience dictated, in order to prevent this.

However, what happened at the DMC Council on Thursday takes the cake. In order to achieve a certain plan and discuss whether to withdraw from the cabinet or not, these people who were elected by virtue of a constitution were ready, on the spot, to repeal that constitution. My demand was an elementary and simple one and in accordance with justice: Let us elect [members to serve in] all the institutions--the presidency, the chairman of the presidency and the secretariat--and immediately, if 40 people want to discuss [withdrawal from the cabinet], we will discuss it. The decision was different and left the movement in a state of anarchy. As the chairman of the movement and, by the way, as the only one who has a legal position, because I was elected by the voters according to our regulations, it is now my responsibility to convene the council, bring the DMC back [to its original state] and prevent its dissolution and its following a path which is no path.

[Question] This evening, [DMC Council chairman] Dan Bibro said in an interview, as you saw, that your convening of the council means in effect the splitting up of the movement which you head. How do you evaluate the step which you are taking: Does this mean a split in the DMC?

[Answer] If Dan Bibro said this--I saw that he was presented here as the chairman of the presidency; he is not the chairman of the presidency because he was simply not personally elected by law. However, if saying that if I convene the council on Thursday, [this means a] split, this means that people like him have decided to make a split. The fact of the matter is--and that is what is important for everyone to know--that what took place on Thursday was as follows: I proposed a way which everyone knows is the right way. There was a group of members...

[Question, interrupting] Not everyone, Professor Yadin; why, you were in the minority on the DMC Council.

[Answer] Wait, I will let you finish shortly. A group of members headed by Minister 'Amit knew that what I said was right. However, that night they were told--or perhaps they were told before that--that if my proposal was accepted, a large group headed by Shinui would withdraw. And I also heard what he said today to the press that he was forced to vote for this because otherwise there would have been a split that evening.

The DMC has tried this for a year: Not to go on its way under threats of withdrawal. What happened on Thursday was that the vote was held, but today we heard an announcement by one who, along with a group, in fact voted to prevent a withdrawal--that is, that the people admitted that they were withdrawing. The DMC will no longer be able to continue on this path of determining its way based on threats of withdrawal. It is my duty as the chairman of the movement to convene the council to freely elect and freely decide. It is undemocratic to say: If you do not accept our view we will withdraw, and thus to force people to vote with them. This can no longer continue.

[Question] Professor Yadin, will you continue to consider those who gathered around Dan Bibro's flag as DMC members?

[Answer] According to the regulations and according to our constitution, the members of the council are those members who come to council meetings and vote individually and are elected individually. Anyone who comes on Thursday is a member of the DMC, a true member of the DMC. Any other person is no member of the DMC and he will have to decide, as we have heard.

[Question] And will you demand to take the name Democratic Movement for Change?

[Answer] Look, the problems at present do not concern a name or some kind of technical problem. What is at stake is the future of the DMC, and the future of the DMC will be determined on Thursday. If there is a problem of one name or another, it will be a secondary problem. It is now my duty--I say, even my national duty--to take this course. And I think that there is no alternative and that this is the right way.

[Question] Professor Yadin, how would you explain the fact that you are not honoring the council's decision made last Thursday in a vote in which you participated?

[Answer] I say precisely this: The fact that I voted one way or the other, let us say, perhaps this was a mistake, perhaps it was not. This is not the problem...

[Question--interrupting] In other words, you admit that it was a mistake on your part to have participated in the vote?

[Answer] I am not admitting anything. What I want to say is that the problem is not technical but political: a group of people elected in accordance with the constitution has violated that constitution.

I, as chairman of the movement, must convene the council and I am saying--I am not running away from a contest--that the first thing which will be done--and which I also proposed--is that the president will be elected on an individual basis, and immediately after this we can discuss what there is to discuss. The problem now is political. Beyond any shadow of a doubt--or at least so I hope--'Amit and colleagues, as well as many members who were forced--and so they have publicly admitted--to vote for an undemocratic decision, will return to the movement and we shall continue to walk side by side because our way is a common one.

[Question] How many Knesset members will go with you, Professor Yadin?

[Answer] I do not know. The problem now is not Knesset members and not ministers. The problem is...

[Question--interrupting] The problem is political power. You say that the problem is political power?

[Answer] The political power lies with those who come to the council meeting, and it makes no difference to me at this point if that power is large or small. The power must be united and consolidated and subject to the laws of democracy.

[Question] And finally, Professor Yadin, how do you now regard your entry into partisan political life in Israel, your leadership of the DMC--whose rise at first was meteoric and, according to public opinion polls, has now gone down very, very much--how do you view this personally?

[Answer] My conscience is clear. I consider that the fact that public opinion--or rather public opinion polls--show a decline is partially the result of the fact that almost since we were established, and especially since the time we decided--by a democratic majority--to join the cabinet, a certain group [within the DMC] did not accept the decision and, contrary to all the laws, libeled the movement in the media and did everything in order to reduce...

[Question--interrupting] You have not answered my question, Mr Yadin.

[Answer] No, but let me finish and then I will answer. I say: I am sure--and certainly everyone makes mistakes--that I entered public life in order to act and to influence. I have now reached the conclusion that this is no longer possible along the path we have taken. A movement must be a democratic movement. I believe and hope that if we now go to the right way, public opinion polls will also show an increase. In any case, I--and I am sure that all the members who come with me as well--must follow their consciences and not go according to public opinion polls.

[Question] Are you considering a withdrawal from political life?

[Answer] Why should I? At this moment I want to act and continue to act. I am the chairman of a movement...

[Question--interrupting] Do you see yourself as a successful leader of the movement?

[Answer] It is not a problem of success. This will be decided by the people who will determine whether I am the chairman of the movement or not. If they decide that I am the chairman of the party, then I shall continue along this path. But if it is decided that I am not, then I will not. But this is not the problem; the problem is that I am following a political path and I do not intend to resign. I am sure that we will reach the goal.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr Deputy Prime Minister.

[Answer] Thank you.

## Rubinstein Refutes Yadin

TA202116Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Now let us review the headlines once again, and first of all, what MK Amnon Rubinstein told us following the interview we had this evening with Professor Yadin.

Well, MK Rubinstein wishes to deny what Professor Yadin said with respect to threats of withdrawal voiced by the Shinui group as well as to oppose his interpretation of the vote that took place on Thursday.

The proposal raised by MK Golomb (to discuss substantive issues before the vote to elect members to the party institutions is taken] was brought to the attention of Professor Yadin 3 weeks ago by Minister Me'ir 'Amit as 'Amit's personal initiative. The entire description of the affair by Professor Yadin concerning the movement's constitution with respect to Thursday's vote was unfounded, Rubinstein says. In the past, too, the council has put off electing its institutions without Professor Yadin opposing this. Amnon Rubinstein expressed regret that Professor Yadin, after finding himself in the minority for the first time, refuses to accept the majority's decision and calls for the convening of a body that is withdrawing [guf poresh].

## Dissidents Meet Alinement Leaders

TA210826Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Aug 78 p 4 TA

[By M. Shemaryahu]

[Text] Personal contacts have taken place recently between some Alinement party leaders and DMC leaders following developments in the DMC and in anticipation of what might happen.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, MK Yig'al Allon, MK Gad Ya'aqobi and MK Moshe Shahal alternated in maintaining contacts with DMC Minister Me'ir 'Amit, MK Prof Amnon Rubinstein, MK Assaf Yaguri and others. During those contacts, the participants exchanged views on the situation and raised the possibilities of increasing cooperation in the future.

In unofficial contacts, DMC members expressed the opinion that the DMC will not continue to exist in its present form and that it might split. In that event, the idea is not to effect a merger or "an alinement with the Alinement," but mainly to increase parliamentary cooperation and to establish more cooperation in other fields as well.

## Shinui To Boycott Council

TA220613Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The situation in the DMC: activists from the Shinui group met yesterday at MK Amnon Rubinstein's home and decided to call on all members of the DMC Council not to participate in the council meeting which Yiga'el Yadin is arranging. In their opinion, that meeting is illegal.

The possibility of getting a [court] injunction was discussed, but no decision to that effect was made yesterday.

The Histadrut DMC faction has decided to support Yiga'el Yadin.

## Maneuvering Continues

TA221013Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 22 Aug 78 p 1 TA

[By Amnon Barzilay]

[Excerpts] Transport and Communications Minister Me'ir 'Amit yesterday described as a splitting operation the convening of the DMC Council on Thursday by the chairman of the movement, Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin. Talking to a HA'AREZ correspondent, Mr 'Amit said that "Professor Yadin has actually announced the founding convention of a new party."

He added he had no intention of coming to the meeting and that he would make every effort to prevent it.

Labor and Social Betterment Minister, Dr Yisra'el Katz, stated yesterday that he and members of the 'Oded Movement would attend the meeting of the council on Thursday. Dr Katz will propose that the bodies to be elected should be temporary and he also said he expected Minister 'Amit to join. He said that any decision taken at the council should be adopted with the proviso that the state of the DMC and its participation in the cabinet will be discussed by the end of the year.

It is estimated that the DMC Knesset faction will be split into at least two parts. The Shinui group will number five Knesset members, while the Yadin group will have from six to eight Knesset members. MK Assaf Yaguri may decide to establish an independent faction, and it is not yet clear what the 'Amit group, which includes himself and MK David Golomb, will do.

This paper's correspondent has been told by circles close to the prime minister that even if the DMC splits, leaving Yadin with 6-7 Knesset members, he will most probably remain deputy prime minister--which these circles believe will not be contested in the cabinet. The prime minister will also recommend at the next cabinet session that Yadin be included in the delegation going to Camp David. It is quite likely that Minister Tamir will remain in the cabinet as justice minister, but the future status of Minister Katz is not yet clear. The prime minister's associates stressed, however, that Mr Begin has not talked with Yadin about his future and that no preliminary promises have been given.

LIBERAL PARTY MEMBER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

NC191237Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Liberal Party Center in the Likud, Menahem Savidor, criticized party members who are demanding policies which are more moderate than those practiced by the Herut Party. In this connection, Savidor mentioned Knesset member Yosef Tamir and Minister Moda'i.

In a lecture to the academic group of the party, he said that anyone who has plans other than the government's flexible plan should outline them. However, public statements about the need for flexibility constitute political foolishness because they are weakening Israel's positions while encouraging its enemies.

'AL HAMISHMAR ON SHARON'S IMPACT ON SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA181230Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 Aug 78 pp 3, 5 TA

[Dalya Shehori article: "The Godfather of Settlement in the West Bank"]

[Text] Schematically, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon's settlement plan for Eretz Yisra'el is as follows: Jewish settlements all along the border of the country, including the coastal strip, which would close in the Arab population on all sides. The population, which is mainly located in the central part of the north and south of the country, would be divided into two strips by a Jewish settlement wedge along what is called the "junctions line" or, as Dayan calls it, the "Arik line," which runs 20 km east of the Green Line.

As far as channeling the Arab population is concerned, the plan does not differentiate between Israeli Arabs and the residents of the territories. The junctions line arbitrarily divides them into two longitudinal strips held between pincers. One--on the coastal plain, between the coastal strip and the junctions line; the second--on the mountain ridge, between the junctions line and the Jordan valley. Today, the junctions line itself includes 10 approved settlements (from north to south): Rehan, Dotan, Sanur, Ma'ale Nahal (Silat az-Zahr), Shomron, Elon More (Qaddum), Qarne Shomron, Hares, An-Nabi Salih and upper Bet Horon.

In addition to the longitudinal division, the Arab population will also be divided latitudinally in Judaea and Samaria by three roads, already partly in existence, which will link the coastal strip with the Jordan valley and serve as natural lines for the establishment of additional Jewish settlements within the Arab population. One of the three roads, the road crossing Samaria, will pass through Elqana, Hares, Tapu'ah and Ma'ale Efrayim.

The philosophy behind the plan is one of divide and rule. The more the Arab population is divided and split within the country, the easier it will be to govern them, and--with a change in the political situation--the easier it will be to pull its teeth. This philosophy does not take demographic data into consideration--or to be more accurate, does not bring it into its calculations. As far as it is concerned, the Arab population of Eretz Yisra'el can multiply as much as it wishes as long as it is surrounded by Jews longitudinally and latitudinally.

Ari'el Sharon does not admit these things. On the contrary, he talks about Arabs and Jews living together (he regrets that Jews do not tour Israeli Arab villages) and he stresses that the plan is built in a manner not to limit the requirements of the natural increase of the Arab population. There is no need for expropriation orders or administrative measures, he says, and he is preparing a worse punishment: Jewish settlement wherever it is desired or the feeling of a border at their threshold.

The appeal to the secretaries of the kibbutz movement about the five settlements in the Jordan valley fits in well with the pincer movement--thus, the plan to complete the framework of Jewish settlement along the borders of the country. The sites for three of the five settlements were located in the corridor of the "Allon plan," which was aimed at joining the West Bank to Jordan. The minister of agriculture hoped, so it appears, that the kibbutz movement, as well as most of his colleagues in the government, would also not look at the map, and that if they did, they would not understand. This is not what happened, but that is another story.

One gets the feeling that a whole settlement project auguring catastrophe from a political point of view is being established in the West Bank under the nose of As-Sadat, Husayn and Carter and under our nose. Had it not been for the tour of political and parliamentary correspondents that the minister of agriculture conducted in several West Bank settlements in which he proudly showed off the work of the bulldozers and cranes and details of the situation in the field and plans for the future, the plan would not have become public knowledge in so comprehensive and clear a way. Even so, it does not appear that the publication of these things caused a revolution, certainly not within the ranks of the DMC, if anyone expected an awakening within the government.

It is astonishing how much one man can do and implement when he knows his will and knows how to carry it out. Ari'el Sharon is the living spirit, the real bulldozer behind settlement in the West Bank. He is the father and godfather of all the Gush Emunim settlements, the one to whom people turn with problems, the man who maneuvers between budgets and orders of priority and governmental or institutional refusals; the minister whose political conception is, day by day, becoming a fact without the government ever having discussed this concept or its implications.

He regards Gush Emunim as the real offspring of the pioneers of the second and third aliya. They belong to that trunk--and he uses the ancient olive tree as an example--that spreads out into many branches from the same root. He attaches major importance to the very establishment of the settlement--no matter how, no matter how many people. It is the facts that count. Words are of no consequence. U.S. pressure? There is no such thing. There is only our pressure on ourselves and if you get the feeling that you are under pressure than you end the negotiations being worse off. No new political initiative--prior to Mondale, prior to Leeds Castle, prior to Umm Khushayb, prior to Camp David--impresses or excites him. These initiatives, each of which at the time looked as if the world would stand or fall over it, come and go without progress, without a withdrawal. Therefore, one shouldn't get excited over these events but should stick to deeds. Every day is precious because what we do not do today we may not be able to do tomorrow.

He does not accept the conception (Dayan spoke of it when he was still defense minister) under which the settlements established in the West Bank would be handed over in the future to the sovereign power that is established through a peace agreement. Nor does he consider a situation, dictated by political circumstances, in which Israel would remove settlements. He says that such a thing has not taken place in the past century of settlement in the country and it will not take place now. Every new settlement signifies a "line of survival": a place with which you must maintain ties in order to defend it. Survival means settlements because settlements mean motivation. Without settlements you have no security.

There are evil people--he does not mention names but the culprits know who they are--who stand in the way of his settlement momentum. The Housing Ministry, for example, is building in Petah Tiqwa [near Tel Aviv], but not in Warne Shomron. There are locations slated for permanent dwellings and additional housing units but this is going too slowly and hundreds of families registered for settlement, who are waiting patiently, might despair or retract their intention. It is unpleasant for the settlers to admit this but the desire of the well-off religious families to join the settlers of Samaria is unstable and they, therefore, have to be caught while their desire burns--at the moment they agree.

The fear of families abandoning the idea of settling in the West Bank is an equal and perhaps stronger accelerating factor than the political hourglass. Some of the correspondents who participated in the tour were surprised to hear about families waiting to settle, but this is what they said and Sharon confirmed it: "The problem on the junctions line is that there is a lack of buildings, not a lack of families." In his assessment, the Jewish population of Samaria will be doubled within a year.

The minister of agriculture stresses that the junctions line avoids placing Jews in areas of dense Arab concentrations. A look at the map does not confirm his remarks nor other remarks by him to the effect that "the problem is that there is no more land" for massive Jewish settlement. He says that the junctions line provides depth for the coastal strip, which is only 9 km wide. "This map," he concludes, "leaves openings for the whole political spectrum in Israel. Everyone can achieve his aspirations within it. It leaves all options open."

These remarks are, of course, inaccurate, aimed at soothing and misleading. No Arab state will conduct negotiations with Israel on the basis of this plan. Other remarks by Sharon are more accurate: "No place here is located by chance. Every settlement knows exactly why it is there." His deployment is for war, for a state of disorder, not for a state of negotiations and peace. "When the junctions line and the Jordan valley settled, Israel would be much more flexible in finding political solutions," he says. This is the illogic with which we have to live today and perhaps wage war tomorrow.

Paradoxically, one can tell the Arab states that "had they had any sense" they would embrace Sharon's plan with both arms because this plan leaves a hostile Arab population in the heart of a small Jewish settlement--an insignificant minority in the region. If, one day, the Arab population in Eretz Yisra'el wishes to expand and unite with its brothers across the border in order to put an end to Jewish sovereign existence in Eretz Yisra'el, nothing would be easier, according to "Arik's plan."

SHELLI PARTY LEADER CRITICIZES SETTLEMENT POLICY

NC191239Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Knesset Member Me'ir Pa'il of the Shelli Party believes that the government is committing a tragic mistake by encouraging settlements in the Shomron Center--such as the settlements in Haris and Tappuah--on the eve of the Camp David conference.

According to Pa'il, President Carter has extended a political lifeline to the government, and Israel should not turn it into a rope which would drag the country to war.

SHAH MAKES PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT

LD182334Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Statement by Shahanshah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi at a press conference at Niavaran Palace "today" on the occasion of the anniversary of the shahanshah's return to Iran from Italy following the overthrow of former premier Mossadeq--recorded]

[Text] I take this opportunity to say a few words, as I do every year on this occasion, about 19 August. Let me first pray for the souls of the martyrs of 19 August, for had it not been for their sacrifices the situation would have been completely different, as is obvious to everyone. However, since I am fully aware of the events of the period, I think I ought to reiterate a few things.

The former government, which had been defeated on every front, was in effect cooperating with the Tudeh people and on 19 August--contrary to all the principles of the Iranian constitution--began its mutiny. The former government, however, was exposed, in no uncertain terms, for its coalition with the Tudeh people. As it happened, I was living that summer in Sa'dabad. The news that used to reach me spoke of the plots of the Tudeh people and the communists. Four tanks were entrusted with the task of protecting Sa'dabad Palace, and even before the incidents of 19 August, the tanks were moved to protect the headquarters of that mutinous government. [as heard]

I was personally in Kendardasht and was a witness to the events from a distance. As I wrote in my book entitled Mission For My Country, after a great deal of thought, we drew up a plan that should the government fail to follow the legal order of Iran's constitutional monarch and leave the country, we would give the Iranian people the choice of adopting a measure to their liking. There was no other remedy but that. Some people used to say: Why have you been so patient? Why have you not acted before? But perhaps the course of events in those days did not allow more than that. The Iranian people made their choice. The people, joined by the armed forces, overturned the established.

A year (?before) the number of Tudeh and communist officers in the Iranian Army stood at 110. Later, when a lawful government was reinstated and we obtained documents and proof about the military organization of the Tudeh Party, it was discovered that their number was 340, just as it was learned from the same written evidence that their plan was that they themselves were to overthrow that ramshackle government.

The point about the situation in these days is that if the people had not staged an uprising then Iran would have become an Iranistan. The same plot applies to the present situation.

We have detailed information that pamphlets are being distributed among demonstrators in which explicit orders are issued. All these orders are communist and Marxist oriented. However, as I pointed out in Mashhad during my homage to the holy shrine of Imam Reza, the situation is different now. This I, together with the patriots and the country's armed forces, will not allow to happen.

The plan is quite clear. In order to turn Iran into Iranistan, the plan is to abolish the imperial armed forces.

Today, you have a powerful army and in 5 years' time it will become, for a country of 40 million people, as a good an army as exists in the world. Therefore, you cannot joke with this institution which is infused with patriotic emotions and love for the homeland. Consequently, with an army like this one cannot create an Iranistan.

The plan was quite clear. In order to turn Iran into Iranistan, the plan was to abolish the imperial armed forces. The situation now has greatly changed since the 19 August 1953 popular uprising, as far as the armed forces is concerned. If I try to refer to facts and figures about our armed forces, it would amount to the same significant and astonishing figures that I gave you just a while ago on the occasion of our constitution day. We have a strong army today. Some 5 years from now this army will be converted into a highly trained army by world standards for a nation of 40 million people. You cannot play around with such a mighty force fully inspired by patriotic and nationalistic feelings. With such an army it would be impossible to create Iranistan.

Let me briefly point out the authority bestowed me by the 19 August uprising. One was the complete nationalization of the oil industry. Now this industry in the hand of Iranians and with the initiative of Iranians has acquired a prominent place which enjoys the admiration of foreigners as well as Iranians. As for people's incomes and living standards, these are well-known facts which you know already. However, I wish to allude to two points [as heard]. One aspect of colonialism in our country concerned oil. As far as the question of the oil was concerned, the old setup, Dr Mossadeq's government, offered to sell our oil at 50 percent discount. Though this is an old story, I think it ought to be mentioned again. In any case, the outcome of this offer was even less desirable than the Guss-Golshaian agreement. However, since purchase of oil from other sources was more suitable to [name indistinct], later they had to close down all oil wells in Iran. Consequently, to be able to pay the salaries of the employees of the Iranian Oil Company [as heard], the same people who opposed the issuing of banknotes at gold standard--they began issuing paper money without any backing.

Now we have wiped out these traces of colonialism in the best possible way, so that even our enemies admit it. Another colonial concept was the Constantinople agreement, first inherited by the British and others and then the British alone; this agreement concerned the Shatt al-Arab and its control by Iraq, which was obviously itself under the control of the British. At the time, my father tried to do something about this situation, but of course there was not much he could do, as he did not have the power. What he did was to extend Iran's share of the river in Abadan and Khorramshahr to midway. However, the rest of Shatt al-Arab was entirely, according to the so-called agreement, under the control of the other side. Eventually, the situation was resolved in Algeria between myself and His Excellency Saddam Husayn, and I must say both of us demonstrated our political perception and agreed that both countries should live in peace and friendship. Consequently, it was agreed, like all other rivers in the world, Shatt al-Arab should be divided at its deepest point.

Another trace of colonialism which I managed to wipe out was the return to Iran of two islands dismembered from Iran during British colonial rule. Well, had it not been for the 19 August uprising, we would not have been able to achieve these. Had Iran been converted into Iranistan, then what would have happened to our independence and religion? I think the answer is very clear to all of you.

Figures show the progress we have achieved since that 19 August. We are promising you the great civilization with all the necessary details, whereas the others are, I suppose, promising the great panic. The comparison is better left to the Iranian people. However, I must repeat that as long as I, the patriots and the country's armed forces are here, this will not happen.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI ADDRESSES AIR FORCE, AIR DEFENSE OFFICERS

LDT212353Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received the ranking air force and air defense officers at the People's House at 1000 today and talked to them in an atmosphere of joy and cordiality. The revolutionary son of the people, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, at the outset expressed his pleasure at talking to the heroic and sacrificing officers of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan and added: [Taraki's remarks read by announcer] I am extremely happy to be able to talk to you valiant officers today at a place which was once the center of oppression, tyranny and exploitation. Today, we meet at this center with our party comrades and exchange views for the safety and happiness of our compatriots. Our people have always struggled over how to rescue Afghan society from oppression, despotism and exploitation. This thought has been with them for centuries--an extensive and tireless struggle for deliverance. They have suffered heavy losses in this way and today we remember their sacrifices with appreciation.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan added: Eventually, the Afghan people and their heroic sons thought that society ought to be effectively rescued from oppression and imperialism. In order to attain these aims, there was no alternative to the formation of a large party equipped with popular discipline.

We have already dealt major blows to the old infrastructure of our society, blows which have really shaken its foundations. An example is the issuance of Decree No 6 of the Revolutionary Council and many other measures which have yielded beneficial results for the people and will do so even more.

The true son of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, added: You will soon see that the implementation of land reforms will be a decisive blow at the old social infrastructure. We will then be able to equate the superstructure and the infrastructure and to create the type of Afghan society which we all desire. Our aim is to build our society truly on the basis of the epoch-making ideology of the working class. Unless we change Afghan society on the basis of the working class mentality, we will not be able to remove all the problems and the political, economic and social ailments of our society. I say to you that we have taken the initial steps for the realization of such a change and additional fundamental steps will be taken soon.

The beloved leader of the Afghan people added: I advise you emphatically that all of our comrades in whatever area they happen to be, be they civilian or military, should be exemplary in the eyes of their people now that they have the power of the state at their hands; just as they were exemplary in the eyes of the people in the past. They ought to have even greater humility than they had in the past and should have no feeling of superiority over the people; they should not regard one person as superior to another. The fact that they are members of the PDP should not mean that they look down on others. Party members ought to work hard and sacrifice for the sake of the people and expect minimal reward in return. This is the fundamental criterion for membership in our party.

TARAKI INAUGURATES PEOPLE'S TELEVISION SERVICE

LD2101502 Kabul in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text of speech by Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, on 19 August on the occasion of the inauguration of the Afghanistan people's television service--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Honorable comrades and venerated masses of Afghanistan, as I open the Afghanistan people's television I recall the oppressed toiling masses of our homeland who for centuries produced all our material needs while they themselves were deprived of them all.

The past ruling classes benefited from all that life had to offer which was the product of the hard work of the workers. Parks, palaces, cinemas, hotels, cars, airports and television service were maintained by the hard work of the workers but it was the princes who made use of them.

In our country the great April revolution once and for all has done away with the unjust lines and division which were created to serve the interests of the exploiters. Ours is a people's revolution which means that it is a revolution founded to realize the interests of the workers and to establish national democracy.

The ruling classes in the country used all the information media such as the press, radio and mass media to serve their sinister objectives of deceiving the people. But today, thanks to the success of the great April revolution, power has fallen into the hands of the progressive elements who are in the vanguard of the working people and so all the mass media organs are at their service.

On this occasion I wish to declare that the Afghanistan people's television is put into operation at the time of its return to the people of Afghanistan. The oppressive ruling classes had prepared it for propagating for their interests. But before they realized their feudalist interests, the television has been transferred into the hands of its true owners--the workers--and this benefits the Afghan people.

At this time the people of Afghanistan are celebrating the 59th anniversary of regaining their national independence. I have the pleasure of opening another important and modern means of collective participation, namely, the Afghanistan people's television, for the sake of enlightening the people of Afghanistan and bringing them on popular lines.

From now on the Afghanistan people's television will disseminate special programs to promote the culture of the people of Afghanistan. Television is an important and effective means for communicating with the people. The television of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic is, on the one hand, a means by which the party and the government leaders can communicate with the people and, on the other hand, to raise the cultural standard of the various sections of the people and speed up this process. Conversely, inside Afghanistan, it will acquaint the Afghan people with world culture and the traditions of peoples, art, sports competitions and other developments.

As far as we are concerned, television is like a window through which mutual benefits can be derived. The preparation of television programs requires [words indistinct]. But we are confident that the progressive people of Afghanistan, the men of culture, the artists, learned men and writers will spare no effort to cooperate scientifically and technically [words indistinct]. Thus, the honorable working people of Afghanistan will perform their duty in accordance with the people's way for bringing up the present nascent generation and future generations.

I ask all television workers and others to coordinate all their programs and writings in accordance with the interests of workers of Afghanistan. When they put the pictures on the television screens, they must know that this picture relates to the lives of the workers and more important matters.

Though we now have problems in television and broadcasting affairs, we will solve them shortly. The present television range is 50 km, but we are working to expand this by means of new technical capabilities. As in every new project, technical shortcomings will also emerge, but we will overcome them one by one. The state has paid special attention to reducing the prices of television sets. It has been taking practical steps in this respect.

In relating the broad lines of the revolution's tasks in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I had promised that our state would pursue a policy of national progressive culture in the country. I said that the first step in this respect is to create favorable conditions for all tribes in Afghanistan to enjoy art, literature and education in the languages they speak.

In making this pledge on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I want to assure all the tribes that our party and state will adopt all necessary measures and use all capabilities of information in order to awaken the toilers and secure their full liberation. It will not forget its duty in the field of the workers' culture and education.

I must say that the television apparatus has been implemented with the help of Japan. We appreciate their help in this respect. Permit me to end my speech by honoring the memory of the martyrs of the great April revolution who can never be forgotten and in the name of their noble sacrifices.

Long live the people of Afghanistan! Long live the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan!

## BANGLADESH

### BANGLADESH OBSERVER REPORTS ON AWAMI LEAGUE SPLIT

BK2113llY Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Aug 78 pp 1, 10 BK

[Excerpt] The now on and now off split in Bangladesh Awami League finally culminated in the break of the party with the announcement of a new Convening Committee by Mr Mizanur Rahman Choudhury at a press conference at his residence on Saturday [12 August].

The Convening Committee will hold a special council session of the party in September. Mr Mizan Choudhury claimed 20 to 22 Central Committee members have already joined him and said that the door will remain open for all those who believe in multiparty unalloyed parliamentary democracy. He however said that he would not personally accept Khondokar Ilias and Mr Mohiuddin Ahmed on the party.

Explaining the rational behind the break in the party, Mr Mizan Choudhury said that Awami League was confronted with internecine quarrel among the leaders, national and international conspiracy, conspiracy by the opportunists who swarmed into the party during its popularity at the peak, ill advice by the infiltrators nursed by foreign mentors, anarchist role of the party in secret killings of the so-called ultra-leftists and looting of thanas [police stations], unlimited ambition and undue influence of section of political urchins with the patronage of an influential coterie in the party, the pressure of infinite problems of the newly emerged nation and failure to allow the opposition to play its due role which is a prerequisite for the democratic functioning of the government caused confusion in the party at times.

He said that some leaders infiltrated into Awami League after independence who did not believe in the basic principles for which the party stood and their only aim was to deviate the party from its avowed political ideals. He said that this group of people confused Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by ill advising him and alienating him from the people. He regretted that most of these leaders who have no faith in Bengali nationalism and instead believed in internationalism are still active in Awami League.

He regretted that there were two distinct groups in the Awami League, one dreaming of a one party presidential system and the other believing in a multi-party parliamentary form of government. He said the party cannot run with these two diametrically opposing groups confronting each other.

Mr Mizan Choudhury said that they believed in pure parliamentary form of government and advised those who were using the pleas of "changed context" and "primary step" to face the people with their BAKSAL ideals and not to cheat the people in the name of democracy. He also advised them not to use Awami League which has rich democratic tradition for the promotion of BAKSAL [Bangladesh Awami Krisak Sramik Awamik League] ideals.

He noted that BAKSAL was created only because it was not possible to establish one party autocratic government through Awami League. It is time for Awami League to flourish as a democratic organisation and, therefore, there was no place for BAKSAL under the protective umbrella of the party.

In a six page written statement, he listed a number of incidents which divided the party into two groups. These included formation of counter committees in district and other levels, turning the last council session into a farce by allowing a group of indisciplined youths to dictate the proceedings of the session, announcement of two separate lists of the Central Committee by president and general secretary of the party, harassment of party leaders at Savar Mausoleum on March 26 last and adoption of a party resolution defending the formation of BAKSAL by the Central Executive Committee in April. He said that he had suggested convening of a special council session for adoption of party manifesto, election of party office bearers, expulsion of intruders from the party and a firm decision on the coming parliamentary election. He said Mr Malek Ukil, the party president, concurred with the suggestions but is yet to take any tangible action.

Under the above circumstances, Mr Mizan Choudhury urged Awami League workers at all levels to become more active.

In answer to a question, Mr Mizan Choudhury said he did not foresee any alliance with the government in the immediate future, but he also did not rule out the possibility of such an alliance because in politics everything is possible. He told a questioner that Mollah Jalal and Mr Matiur Rahman, former ministers, have confirmed their allegiance. He hoped that party President Mr Malek Ukil [and] Vice President Mr Abdul Mannan will ultimately join his committee. About Sveda Zohra Tajuddin, senior vice president, he said the decision will be taken by the Convening Committee led by him. Defending those who joined the Khondakar Mustaque government on August 15, 1975, Mr Mizan Choudhury said the life of one individual is always dearer to him. He made an oblique reference to Mr Tofail Ahmed and Mr Abdur Razzak who were in charge of Rakhi Bahini [defense force] and Awami Volunteer Corps for their failure to act timely on August 15, 1975. He told a questioner that Rakhi Bahini was created for protecting the then government.

Replying to a question, he said that they were the middle roaders and would stand by the principles of the party for which the Awami League stood for till 1970.

He claimed that he opposed the formation of BAKSAL from the very beginning. When asked why he did not quit the party as was done by General (Retd) Osmani and Mr Mominul Hossain, he said that he intentionally did not inform the newsmen about his opposition. Asked whether there was any possibility of rapprochement between the two factions of Awami League, Mr Mizan Choudhury said that it was not possible for the two factions to unite unless there was an unity of thought.

Asked whether Jubo League will side with them, Mr Choudhury said that Jubo League was intact and this would be decided by the Jubo League itself. He termed BAKSAL as an experiment of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's political thinking. Mr Mizan Choudhury said that they are opposed to the arrival of United States Peace Corps volunteers in Bangladesh.

## INDIA

### VAJPAYEE, SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

BK181042Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, had his first round of talks with his South Korean counterpart, Mr Pak Tong-chin, shortly after his arrival in Seoul yesterday.

Reporting from Seoul, the AIR [All-India Radio] Southeast Asia correspondent says relations between North and South Korea formed the main topic of discussion. Our correspondent understands that Mr Vajpayee reiterated India's consistent stand that the future of Korea must be decided by the people of that country through the free expression of their will. India stood for peaceful reunification of Korea through bilateral discussions without foreign interference. He expressed the hope that the dialog between the two countries initiated in 1972 would be resumed.

The two ministers expressed the desire to increase economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly in third countries. Our correspondent understands that the Korean response to this idea was very positive.

The two ministers touched on the great power rivalry in this part of the world and also on the recently signed treaty between Japan and China. The Korean side is believed to have expressed its gratitude for India's moderating stand at various nonalined conferences on the Korean question.

Mr Vajpayee was a guest of the South Korean foreign minister at a dinner given in his honor last night. In their speeches both expressed satisfaction at the growing friendship between their countries.

### Vajpayee Statement

BK181625Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, has said that India will be too willing to extend whatever help is necessary in efforts for a peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. Mr Vajpayee, who was addressing a press conference in Seoul at the end of his 3-day official visit to the Republic of Korea, said India is in favor of a continuance of the dialog between the two countries for their reunification. Mr Vajpayee welcomed South Korea's decision not to raise the Korean issue in the UN General Assembly.

The AIR [All-India Radio] Southeast Asian correspondent, reporting from Seoul, says that in reply to a question about the so-called collective security pact suggested by the Soviet Union, the external affairs minister said India is not aware of any details about it but she believes that problems among Asian nations should be settled bilaterally and peacefully.

Mr Vajpayee said during the talks with the Korean leaders it was agreed that there should be more economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Agency reports say that the Korean foreign minister requested Mr Vajpayee to convey to China and the Soviet Union Seoul's desire to improve relations with Peking and Moscow.

Earlier today the external affairs minister had a meeting with the president, Mr Pak Chong-hui, and the prime minister, Mr Choe Kyu-ha.

## Vajpayee Returns Home

BK210945Y Delhi ISI in English 0910 GMT 21 Aug 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee returned to New Delhi on August 20 after his week-long visit to Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong.

"I have come back fully satisfied with the results of my visit," Vajpayee told newsmen at Delhi Airport, reports PTI.

Replying to a question, he said that after his talks with Japanese leaders his decision to visit Peking had been further reinforced. Vajpayee denied press reports that he had either welcomed or condemned the treaty of peace and friendship signed by Japan and China earlier this month. Vajpayee said that it was a coincidence that he had reached Tokyo 1 day after the return of the Japanese foreign minister from Peking where he had signed the treaty.

Vajpayee said that the Japanese foreign minister had given him the background of the negotiations held by Tokyo with Peking and had emphasised that the treaty was not directed against any third country. "After having said that the treaty was essentially a bilateral matter, I expressed the hope that this new development will strengthen peace and stability in the region without creating any new tensions," the external affairs minister said. He had also emphasised "that the treaty should be implemented in a manner that will remove doubts expressed in certain quarters," he added.

Vajpayee described his talks in Tokyo as very fruitful. He had discussed the international situation and also bilateral relations. He said that the Japanese prime minister had emphasised that he would like to develop a "heart to heart" friendship with India.

Vajpayee said that in his talks with Japanese leaders, both sides had agreed on the desirability of widening the scope for economic cooperation and to extend this in third countries. About his visit to South Korea, he said that there was a broad measure of agreement to further strengthening bilateral relations, particularly in the field of trade, industries and culture. The question of the taking up of joint ventures in third countries was also discussed.

Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundu was among those who received Vajpayee on his return.

DESAI INAUGURATES ESCAP TRADE MINISTERS MEETING

BK211033Y Bombay PTI in English 0933 GMT 21 Aug 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 21 (PTI)--Prime Minister Mr Morarji Desai today called for preserving the atmosphere of cooperation and goodwill in the international dialogue for securing a new world economic order and avoiding a confrontation course.

Inaugurating the first meeting of trade ministers from some 29 countries of Asia and the Pacific sponsored by the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Mr Desai said all should work for progress based on principles of equity, improvement in the standards of living of poorer sections and reduction in the disparity of income and wealth as between nations and individuals so that it could lead to enduring human welfare in the world.

Attendance Report

BK211035Y Delhi ISI in English 0830 GMT 21 Aug 78 BK

[Excerpt] A meeting of senior trade officials from nearly 30 member countries of ESCAP on August 20 adopted the proposals of a technical and drafting committee of the conference on a blueprint for intra-regional trade expansion prepared earlier by the ESCAP Secretariat. Recommendations of the officials on the blueprint will be submitted to ministers from the ESCAP countries on August 21. The meeting of ESCAP officials began in New Delhi on August 16.

The ministerial level ESCAP conference which will be inaugurated by Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai on August 21 will be attended by several ministers including A.Q. Ghorbandi, minister of trade, Afghanistan; Victor Garland, minister for special trade negotiations, Australia; Mohammed Saifur Rahman, minister of commerce, Bangladesh; Namgyal Wangchuck, minister for trade, industry and forests, Bhutan; Liu Hsi-wen, vice minister of foreign trade, China; Nasseroddin Gandjei, deputy minister for economical and international affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Iran; Eiji Nonaka, parliamentary vice minister for international trade and industry, Japan; Datuk Lew Sip Hon, deputy minister of trade and industry, Malaysia; (?Damdinjayyn) Tserensanjaa, deputy minister of foreign trade, Mongolia; Pitambar Dhoj Khati, minister for commerce and industry, Nepal; H.C. Templeton, minister of broadcasting, statistics in charge of Inland Revenue Department and associate minister of finance, New Zealand; Francisco G. Valeda, assistant minister, Ministry of Trade, Philippines; Chang Ye-chun, minister of energy and resources, Republic of Korea; Doctor Tan Eng Liang, senior minister of state for finance, Singapore; Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of trade, Sri Lanka; Prok Ammaranan, deputy minister of commerce, Thailand; Baron Vaea, minister for industry, trade and commerce, Tonga; I.T. Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade, USSR; Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade, Vietnam.

The countries which are participating in the meeting on August 21 include Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Vietnam. In addition, representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland are participating in a consultative capacity.

Several organisations of the United Nations, like UNCTAD, UNDP, and the UNCTAD International Trade Centre (ITC), the Interim Commission for International Trade Organization (ICITO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are also participating, In addition, representatives of some nonofficial organisations like the Asian Productivity Organisation, APO, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, CMEA, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Economic Community, EEC, and the International Chamber of Commerce, ICC, are attending the meeting.

PRC Delegate's Address

BK220850Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] On the second day's deliberations in New Delhi of the ministerial conference on cooperation in trade among the nations of Asia and the Pacific, the Chinese deputy minister [for foreign trade], Mr Liu Hsi-wen, called for a greater economic and trade cooperation among the nations of the region. He said the countries have achieved marked economic growth, industrialization and self-sufficiency in food.

The Chinese minister criticized the collective security system for the South Asian countries as suggested by the Soviet Union.

At the beginning of his speech, the Chinese minister conveyed the cordial greetings of the Chinese people to India.

VAJPAYEE ON POLICY TOWARD BANGLADESH IMMIGRANTS

BK211601Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, said in the Rajya Sabha that the government will not allow Bangladesh nationals illegally migrating into Indian territory to work against their government from this side of the border. Mr Vajpayee made it clear that India can give political asylum to those who want to come but will not allow them to indulge in political activities. He was replying to a calling attention motion on the situation arising out of the reported heavy influx of people from Bangladesh and Burma into the northeastern states.

The house was informed that in the first 6 months of the year nearly 7,000 persons were intercepted.

DESAI INAUGURATES COAST GUARD ORGANIZATION IN BOMBAY

BK190927Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister has called upon the coast guard to be vigilant in protecting the country's territorial waters and in eradicating smuggling. Mr Morarji Desai was formally inaugurating the Coast Guard Organization in Bombay this morning. He said the sea around our country is rich in oil and minerals. Mr Desai expressed confidence that the coast guard will prove itself as efficient as our armed forces. He said the organization will also help reduce the burden on the navy.

Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram underlined the importance of the coast guard and said that its proper growth will be insured. The chief of the naval staff, Admiral Cursetji, emphasized the need for close cooperation and coordination between the coast guard and the navy. The western region command of the coast guard will have its headquarters in Bombay.

[illegible] at the Madras port, the Eastern Region Command of the coast guard was inaugurated by Vice Admiral M.R. Shankar, flag officer commanding, Eastern Naval Command. The Andaman and Nicobar Regional Station of the coast guard came into being this morning with the unfurling of the coast guard flag by the chief commissioner at a function in Port Blair.

The Coast Guard Organization has been established to protect the country's territorial waters including oil installations. Under the new international convention, India's coastal waters extend to 200 kilometers from the sea coast.

## NEPAL

### FORMER PREMIER KOIRALA APPEARS BEFORE TRIBUNAL

BK211513Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 21 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Katmandu, Aug 29 (AFP)--Deposed Premier B.P. Koirala this afternoon presented himself before this one-man special tribunal of Justice Janak Man Shrestha.

Mr Koirala submitted to the court a photo copy of the medical certificate signed by Dr Richard A.R. Fraser, associate professor neurosurgeon of New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Centre, which advises for Mr Koirala "frequent examinations and a careful review of his case on a periodic basis."

The tribunal granted him a parole until September 8 on which date he has to present himself before the tribunal. Two state offence cases against Koirala are still on process.

Mr Koirala was accompanied to the court by his younger sister, Mrs Vijaya Laxmi, and some other close relatives.

When Mr Koirala was asked to comment about the partyless Panchayat polity he said, "I have sought an audience with King Birendra and before that I am not going to discuss any politics."

He described the anti-Koirala demonstration yesterday before and during his arrival here from Patana as "political bankruptcy of the Nepalese Government" which had to "resort to such tactics to meet the political challenge."

The bespectacled Mr Koirala looked cheerful and healthy although his voice is still low following the second operation on his right carotid artery in March last.

### DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC TO CONCLUDE AIR AGREEMENT

BK220940Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 22 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Katmandu, Aug 22 (AFP)--A high official Nepalese delegation left here this morning for Peking to conclude an agreement on establishing regular air service via trans-Himalayan route. The seven member delegation was led by Mr Yadu Nath Khanal, royal Nepalese ambassador to China.

According to a spokesman of the Transport Ministry, the air agreement will be signed next week in Peking.

After the signing of the agreement the Nepalese national flag carrier will be permitted to fly to the Far East via Peking or Shanghai on a regular basis.

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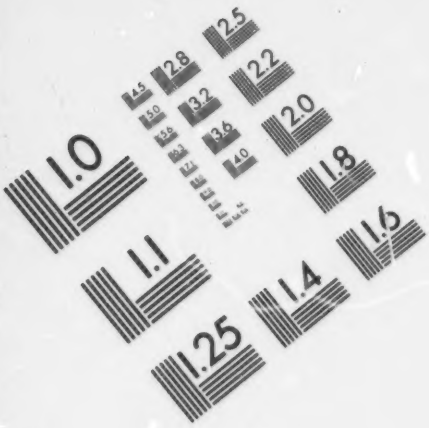


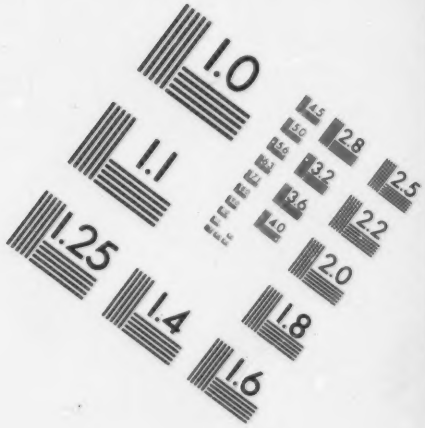

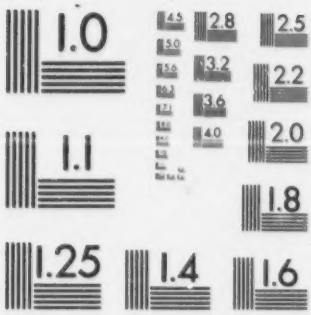


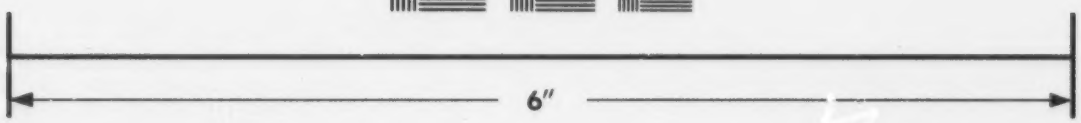


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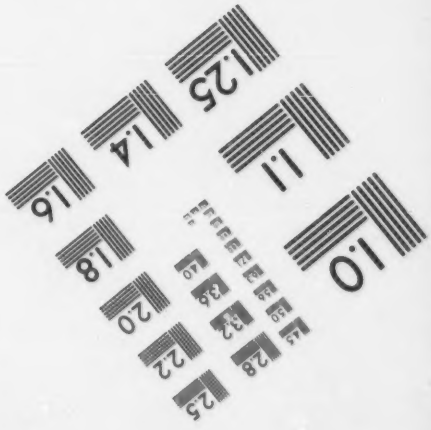


MIARS ROTARY CAMERA MICROFILM TARGET (4/18/72)
(Based on NBS 1963A Target Design)